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PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

THE JERUSALEM POST

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ALGERIA AND ISRAEL

As the Algerian crisis deepens it may seem provincial to look upon its outcome with an anxious eye for the Jews of Algeria. In the past, the community in Algeria has always been both accepted and respected. The population of that country is not homogeneous in any case and such religious and social separateness as they cultivated was easily fitted into the rest of the checker-board, made up of Moslems who saw themselves only as North Africans, of Moslems who knew France better than their own country, of colons, of French officials and others.

It is true, of course, that if there is a general upheaval in Algeria more Jews will choose to come here, if this is possible; nobody would voluntarily submit themselves to the sort of shut-in existence endured by the Jews of the Arab League countries. There are reasonable prospects, however, that whichever way the decision falls in Algeria, whether the country remains united and more or less closely associated with France, or whether a European section splits off, Moslem Algeria is not likely in the long run to be dominated by an FLN-style Government, or to submit to the primitive policies of Arab nationalism. Their contact with Metropolitan France has been too prolonged and too close, and their political thought is too advanced, to accept Nasser's rule.

Nor is there reason to fear that France herself can be brow-beaten and forced to end a valued association with Israel, as has been suggested by at least one political writer in France. There is no conflict of interest between Algeria and Israel that could create any genuine difficulties for a France maintaining close relations with both countries. The only great power that has ever picked up this boycott challenge and endeavoured to turn it to profitable ends was the Soviet Union, which began its relations with the Arab countries almost entirely on its demonstrative unfriendliness to Israel on numerous occasions. France would scarcely choose to follow this example and her long-standing link with the Maghreb opens up other roads along which Moslem friendship and cooperation can be cultivated. But as long as the organized and united hostility of the Arab states against Israel exists, it will continue to seek to poison our relations with all other powers, and require constant watchfulness.

It remained, of course, for Israel's own lunatic fringe that centres around "Ha'olam Hazeh" to proclaim itself a supporter of a "Free Algeria" hostile to France. We should and do wish all countries to be free; but as we should know, freedom does not always mean that in any given circumstances any majority must ride roughshod over every minority. An FLN Algeria whose supporters murder Europeans and burn and destroy synagogues is scarcely entitled to our sympathy, and might find our friendship not a little embarrassing. Israel's friendship with France has always been the object of particular hostility for this group, which argues that we would fit smoothly into a Soviet-bloc Middle East. Nasser has never given them much encouragement, despite their offers of friendship, because he is too shrewd a politician to believe they genuinely hold their openly anti-Israel views. In the same way, the FLN will accept any material aid or intelligence they are able to offer, and disavow them at the same time.

Violence in Brussels As King Flies Home

BRUSSELS (AP). — Mounted gendarmes with drawn sabres scattered rock-throwing rioters here on Thursday as King Baudouin arrived in strike-bound Belgium after cutting short his honeymoon in Spain.

The gendarmes went into action as 15,000 demonstrating strikers surged through Brussels, smashing windows and overturning cars.

The King and Queen Fabiola, his Spanish-born bride of 14 days, interrupted their stay near Seville because of the Socialist strike against the Government's austerity programme, which has now lasted 10 days.

Minister of Public Administration Pierre Harmel disclosed that from 2,000 to 2,400 Belgian soldiers have been recalled from Nato units in Western Germany. The Soldiers joined riot police in guarding Government buildings. Mr. Harmel said the overall situation showed improvement except in the port of Antwerp, where the strike was spreading.

Strike to Continue

Socialist Party President Leo Collard announced that the strike will continue "until our goal is reached." He claimed it was spreading in both the north and south.

The demonstration in Brussels started with a mass meeting of about 10,000 strikers and sympathisers in front of the Socialist Party headquarters. The Party had predicted that 50,000 persons would take part.

As brick-bats, stones and steel nuts and bolts were hurled at buses, trams and some cars, which refused to close in sympathy with the strikers, the number of demonstrators swelled to about 15,000.

During the demonstration, a delegation of strikers handed in a petition at Premier Eyskens' office repeating demands for withdrawal of proposed legislation raising taxes and cutting pensions and social services. The Government says only austerity can offset the loss in revenue resulting from the grant of independence to Congo.

West Divided On Laos Problem

WASHINGTON (AP). — The State Department on Thursday acknowledged differences with Britain and France on how to end the civil war in Laos. But it said the differences "are not serious."

The Department spokesman declined to define the disagreement. But it is known that Britain has been interested in reviving an International Control Commission for Laos and, perhaps, working out a coalition government system that might include pro-Communists.

The French position has been reported to be closer to that of Britain than the American position. The U.S. has so far opposed the control commission idea and considers that inclusion of pro-Communists in the Government would lead to a Communist take-over.

The U.S. has been consulting with Britain, France, the Laos Government at Vientiane and others on the possibility of using international peace machinery in or out of the U.N. to try to make peace.

Officials said that a control commission formula has not been completely ruled out, though it is not favoured in Washington.

State Department Press Officer Lincoln White said the differences between the three powers "pertained primarily to means and methods. On the basic and fundamental objective of helping to preserve the integrity, independence, and sovereignty of Laos there is full agreement among us."

Soviet Agriculture Minister Sacked; Blamed for Low Yields

MOSCOW. — Russia's Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Vladimir Matskevich, 51, has been relieved of his duties and posted to a new job in the Kazakh Republic in Central Asia, the Soviet Government announced last night.

Mr. Mikhail Olshansky, Vice-President of the Lenin Academy of Agriculture — the country's principal agricultural institution — has been appointed to replace him.

The change comes less than 24 hours after Premier Khrushchev had outlined a big new programme for Soviet agricultural development which would make it possible to grow rice in the Ukraine and other areas of the Soviet Union.

Earlier this month, Mr. Matskevitch had been held to be partly to blame for "noticeable shortcomings" in grain growing organization in the new regions of the eastern part of the Soviet Union.

Moscow Radio said Mr. Matskevich had been appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee of a new area of the Kazakh Republic to be known as the Virgin Lands Province.

The Radio also reported that the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Republic of Armenia, has been transferred to another post, and replaced by "Zarubyan." It did not otherwise identify the replacement."

Mr. Khrushchev has turned his attention to irrigation as the way to overcome the uncertainties of crop production on virgin Soviet land.

"Pravda" reported yesterday that Khrushchev told, at a meeting of the Soviet Ministerial Council, that irrigation is one of the most important tasks. "It will allow the employment of millions of hectares which can guarantee high crop yield," he said.

The Soviet Union's biggest virgin land area in Kazakhstan had another bad year in 1960, mostly because of a late spring and early winter, which lowered the crop yield far below what was planned.

(Chinese Calamities — Page 3)

(Reuter, AP)

Gursel to Permit Parties Soon

ANKARA (Reuter). — General Cemal Gursel, Turkish Head of State and Prime Minister, said yesterday that permission would be given shortly for the resumption of political activities — suspended since the coup, which ousted the Menderes Government last May.

General Gursel, who a month ago had an attack of arteriosclerosis, a nervous complaint, seemed healthy and fit at a 10-minute press conference.

Histadrut Votes 6% Wage Rise; Opposes Higher Taxes

By HAGA SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut Executive yesterday decided to press for wage increases averaging six per cent. The proposals to this effect by Mr. Aharon Becker, head of the Labour Federation's Trade Union Department, were adopted by the votes of Mapai and Ha'oved Hadati over the opposition of Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda. The other constituents of the Histadrut, Ha'oved Hazioni, General Zionist Workers and Communists, abstained.

The proposals will form the basis of the Histadrut's claims in negotiations with the Manufacturers Association on the renewal of the biennial national collective agreements which expire at midnight tomorrow.

All parties united in resolving to call on the Government to refrain from raising the burden of taxation in its various forms on the mass of the population.

The Executive accepted a Communist motion expressing solidarity with the Belgian Socialist Unions who are on strike "against their government's taxation policy."

New Deal Wanted

All parties in the Executive united in demanding a new deal in the trade unions for handicapped and elderly workers; for the introduction of pensions schemes at all work places, and in calling for higher pay for relief work.

The only serious clash of the day occurred within the Mapai faction when one of the leaders of Ihud Hakibbutzim, Mrs. Benta Josephthal, submitted a motion calling on the Executive to link the level of farmers' incomes with those of employed workers, and to press the Government to adjust its price policy accordingly. This angered Mr. Lavon, especially when it was supported by Mr. Ze'ev Onn, a member of the Histadrut Central Committee and a kibbutz veteran. Mrs. Josephthal charged that every time Tnuva employees' wages rose by one per cent, farmers' income dropped by three per cent.

'Linking' Rapped

Mr. Lavon said "this idea of linking the income of independent farmers with that of employed workers is reprehensible." He claimed that there have of late been frequent attempts originating in certain Government departments to circulate this idea."

After a short discussion, it was decided to hold a special debate on the situation in farming, and Mrs. Josephthal withdrew her proposal.

The Becker proposals provide for a six per cent wage rise for industrial workers and for low-grade employees in public services, eight per cent for building workers, and ten per cent for farm labourers. Civil servants and officials in public institutions will have a 1.5 per cent rise in seniority pay. These increases will not be awarded to the many building labourers who received rises last year, nor to citrus grove workers who had increases a short time ago.

Joint Plan

Ha'oved Hazioni and the General Zionist Workers presented a joint programme calling for a 10 per cent rise for farm workers; a six per cent rise for skilled workers in industry; retention of a proper wage differential for professional employees, and the disbandment of the unified wages policy to permit each union to negotiate its own claims.

A joint motion by Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam called for 15 per cent for industrial workers; 25 per cent for farm workers; 10 per cent for building labourers and abolition of the bottom two grades of public officials and of relief pay.

11%-12% Rise In Bus Fares Approved

TEL AVIV. — The Public Transport Fares Authority, headed by District Court Judge Y. Lamm, last night decided in favour of interim rises in bus fares of 11 per cent for Egged and 12 per cent for Dan.

The Authority will rule on Hamekasher later.

Dr. Lamm criticized the statement of the Minister of Transport, reported in the press, approving an interim rise in fares. He said that only the Authority of which he is chairman is empowered to make such recommendations.

11 to Die For Majali Bomb

AMMAN (Reuter). — Eleven persons were sentenced to death here yesterday for their part in the bomb outrage of last August 29, in which Premier Majali and 11 others Jordanians were killed.

The court acquitted Muneed Madi, former Director of the Press Bureau.

Those who received death sentences and were present in court were Salah Safadi Fourani, a newspaper distributor, Mohammed Hindawi, Karim Shara, and Lieut. Hisham Dabbas, a Jordan Royal Engineers officer. They asked for mercy from the Court and from King Hussein, but did not say anything after sentence had been passed.

Five of the accused appeared before the Court. Seven others, who have left Jordan, were tried in their absence and were sentenced to death.

Besides the 12 who died, 41 persons were injured in the two bomb explosions in the Foreign Ministry offices.

The explosions caused heavy damage to the building in which the Premier's office was situated.

On September 5, Jordan officially asked the UAR to extradite those responsible for the explosions. The detailed charges at the trial alleged that the Syrian Deuxieme Bureau instigated the attack and that two of the accused were members of the Bureau.

Lumumbists Contact Rebels in Katanga

LEOPOLDVILLE (AP). — A column of Lumumbist troops from Stanleyville was reported on Thursday to have entered northern Katanga and made contact with Baluba tribesmen fighting against the regime of President Moise Tshombe.

A U.N. report said the force entered Katanga through Kivu Province, and was approaching Kongolo, the centre of a bitter guerrilla war between the Katanga Balubas and Tshombe's gendarmerie.

Kongolo is more than 400 miles south of Stanleyville, where former deputy Premier Antoine Gizenga has set a pro-Communist regime which claims to be the Congo's only legal government.

The U.N. spokesman said there was no confirmation here of reports that some 30 passengers were killed by Balubas in a north Katanga train holdup. A U.N. investigation is being made.

B-G: Miracles Were Wrought By Faith, Toil

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Ben-Gurion declared last night that five miracles occurred in the establishment of the State of Israel and all were the outcome of "faith, perseverence and toil. If we realize this, and maintain our unity, we can hope to work successfully towards the completion of the unfinished tasks before us."

The Prime Minister was addressing young people from the suburbs of Tel Aviv at a rally in the Mann Auditorium convened by the Labour Council to mark the 40th anniversary of the Histadrut. Other speakers were Deputy Mayor Eliezer Scheechter and the Secretary of the Labour Council, Mr. Uri Alpert. Mr. Menahem Cohen, M.K., presided.

The meeting, not part of the official programme of the Histadrut anniversary celebrations, was a demonstration by elements in the Histadrut who back the Prime Minister in the present dispute on the "Arnir."

The Prime Minister was escorted into the hall by a group of followers who included Mr. Shraga Netzer. Mrs. Hanna Lamdan, who refused to attend the official Histadrut celebration a fortnight ago, was present.

Mr. Ben-Gurion spoke in informal vein of "The Five Miracles of our Generation," which he listed as the return of Jews to agriculture, their mastery of manual occupations, the revival of the Hebrew language, the establishment of Jewish armed forces and the very existence of an independent State.

"The greatest miracle of them all is that the State of Israel can exist at all, faced as it is with deadly enemies. But in spite of all these miracles, much remains to be done to achieve the two aims which the men who had created the Histadrut set before themselves: to establish a free Jewish nation, and to have a nation in which all people are free."

The Prime Minister said he was speaking of miracles because some time ago a young man from Bin Gev told him he did not regard the establishment of the state as a thing worthy of astonishment. "I understood then," Mr. Ben-Gurion said. "Why the children of Israel who were delivered from Egypt by a series of miracles always complained to Moses when miracles ceased. There were so many of them, that the people accepted them as the natural order of things."

Meir Deplores Soviet Rejection of Friendship

Goldmann Replies To Debate

Jerusalem Post Reporter

In the traditional President's "Reply to the debate," Dr. Nahum Goldmann last night put his finger on the atmosphere surrounding the present Zionist Congress when he said — half facetiously, half seriously — that the presidency had become strangely pleasant since no one had bothered to attack him in the debate.

He added soberly that he was not sure whether this departure, in contrast with the acrimonious attack of past congresses on past presidents, was good or bad.

Dr. Goldmann answered only four of the speakers who participated in the debate: Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, Mr. Meir Grossman, Mr. Menahem Begin, and Mr. Yitzhak Gruenbaum.

Prefacing his reply to the Prime Minister with an expression of satisfaction that the tenor of Mr. Ben-Gurion's speech had been positive, he took issue with the Prime Minister's criticism of American Zionists to the effect that they felt at home in the U.S.

Dr. Goldmann expressed his deep conviction that young American Jews could be persuaded immigrate to Israel only by an appeal to their readiness to join in a pioneering experience, and not to the negative motive of the need to escape from an "unfriendly country."

He also took issue with Mr. Grossman's ideal conception of the Zionist movement as a small, compact movement of an elite who had realized the Zionist ideal in their own lives. He said this was a worthy goal, and although the Zionist movement should definitely support the formation of such a movement, within its own ranks or outside it, it should not do away with the wider aspects of its own activities and organisational forms.

Dr. Goldmann was his most brilliant and witty in his reply to the Herut leader, Mr. Begin. Paraphrasing Lord Acton, Dr. Goldmann reminded Mr. Begin that although unlimited power tends to corrupt, a dearth of power leads to debilitation. He hinted broadly that too lengthy a stay in the opposition tended to lead to irresponsibility on the part of opposition leaders.

Tells Congress Curtain Has Gaps

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Foreign Minister Golda Meir last night expressed her regret that Israel had so far not succeeded in establishing cordial relations with the Soviet Union — despite her aim of achieving friendship and understanding with all nations without regard to their internal system of government.

Delivering the foreign policy key-note address at the Zionist Congress, Mrs. Meir declared, however, that Israel maintained good relations with other East European countries, these relations finding expression in cultural and commercial agreements.

Mrs. Meir spoke in almost-fluent Yiddish, but now and then she had to ask how this Hebrew word or that is rendered in Yiddish.

Concerning the Middle East, the Foreign Minister said that the Great Powers had made a big mistake by considering this area as an Arabic entity, while the actual truth was that this part of the world has a non-Arab majority.

Nasser Claims Fail

Moreover, no other Arab country has recognised Abdul Nasser's claims to leadership; Iraq's political independence following the 1958 revolution was the best proof of this.

Iraq was now one of Egypt's strongest antagonists, Mrs. Meir stressed.

Reviewing political developments in the area, Mrs. Meir recalled that the 1955 Egyptian-Czechoslovakian arms deal and the subsequent establishment of a unified command for Egypt, Syria and Jordan had left Israel no alternative but the Sinai campaign.

With regard to the international scene, Mrs. Meir said the world is faced today with one of the greatest revolutions in history — the attainment of independence by nations which for centuries had been under foreign rule. Israel has managed to establish close ties with most of these nations, but this friendship should not be taken for granted and had to be constantly assured anew.

Here Mrs. Meir recalled the words of the prophet of Zionism, Theodor Herzl, who had written in 1902 that only a Jew could fully appreciate the sufferings of the African people:

"Once I achieve the redemption of my people, the people of Israel, I want to achieve the redemption of the African people."

It was significant that the founder of the Zionist movement should have had these thoughts almost sixty years ago, Mrs. Meir stressed.

Mrs. Meir also commented on the recent U.N. Assembly session where many delegates spoke a great deal about the need for disarmament. But it was actually those who themselves arm most heavily that speak highly of disarmament.

Mrs. Meir went on to say that the friendship and understanding between Israel and the U.S. which began the day the State was established was one of the cornerstones of Israel's foreign policy. She also singled out the support of the Latin American countries, which had maintained traditionally cordial relations with Israel since the 1947 U.N. vote.

Thunderous applause greeted the shortest speech of those who preceded the Foreign Minister to the rostrum — but for its fervent content, not brevity.

The speaker was M. Kanoi, Vice-Chairman of the Zionist Organization of Algeria, who appealed for intensified endeavour to bring to Israel the Jews of North Africa, particularly Morocco.

M. Kanoi, who spoke for no more than three minutes, cautioned against organizational mistakes of the past in the absorption of North African Jewry, and urged that all newcomers, from all parts of the world, be received in the same spirit of brotherly friendship and equality.

Others who spoke included Mr. Ezra Shapiro, Rabbi Irving Miller, Mr. Yaakov Zaruhavel and Mrs. Rebecca Sieff.

Tension in Mapai Seen Easing Up

POST Political Correspondent

Tension within the Mapai leadership seemed to be easing up yesterday after Finance Minister Levi Eshkol agreed to participate in Sunday's Cabinet session. He may also consent to preside over the meeting.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion is considered to be formally on leave since Sunday's Cabinet session, which approved his vacation. Such leave does not require the appointment of an Acting Prime Minister.

Mr. Ben-Gurion will not be present at Sunday's Cabinet session, for which the routine announcements of the agenda have already been distributed to all Ministers. He will, however, preside over the change-over ceremony of the Chiefs of Staff, which is to take place Sunday afternoon in Jerusalem with the participation of all Cabinet Ministers.

Consultations took place in Jerusalem yesterday: Mapai's Secretary-General Mr. Yosef Almogi, met with both Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Eshkol in an attempt to work out the first steps towards a possible solution.

Thursday was marked by a complete news blackout on any possible development concerning the Party crisis which was taken by some observers as an indication that some way out may now be in sight.

Top Mapai leaders are to meet tomorrow in Tel Aviv to discuss the situation, and the result of their talk may have a direct effect on Sunday's Cabinet meeting.

It is learned meanwhile that steps are being taken to arrange the postponement of Agriculture Minister Dayan's U.J.A. lecture tour in the U.S. He was to have left on January 8.

Meanwhile, the Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, has maintained his silence and refused any comment on this week's developments.

U.S. Man to Space And Back in 1961

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Dr. T. Glennan, retiring head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said on Thursday that barring unexpected difficulties an American astronaut would "successfully travel around the earth in a satellite and return safely," in 1961.

Dr. Glennan's resignation was accepted by President Eisenhower.

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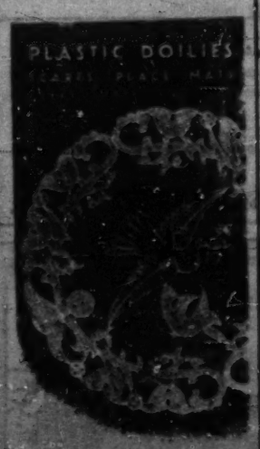

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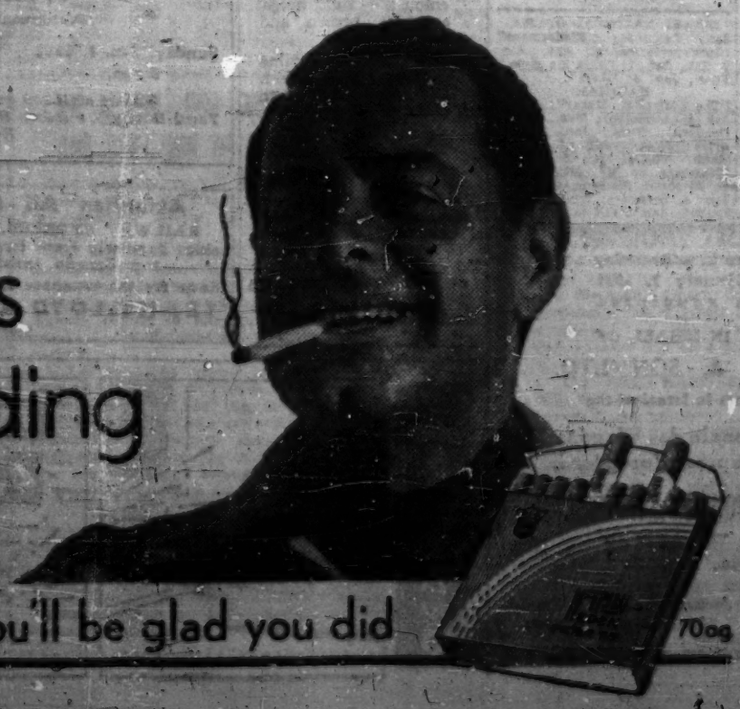

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received the President of the World Zionist Organization and Mrs. Nahum Goldmann.

*

The U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Ogden Reid were the luncheon guests of the President of the Hebrew University, Prof. B. Mazar, on Thursday.

*

The Cuban Minister to Israel and Mrs. Ricardo Subirana y Lobo yesterday paid a courtesy call on Mrs. Chaim Weizmann at her residence in Rehovot.

*

The Annual Investiture Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons held in Tel Aviv this week installed M. W. Brother Max Seligman as Grand Master for the year 1961. The ceremony was performed by R. W. Brother Jacob Caspi, P.G.M., in the presence of many hundreds of brethren, including a large number of visitors from South Africa, England, Scotland, Canada, Holland and Brazil. Grand Office-Bearers who were invested include R. W. Bros. Dr. Ron, M. Silverstone, Judge J. Lamm, Judge J. Segal, Judge S. Kassan, Judge Y. Trevish, M. Talmon, S. Zarankin, D. Horin, S. Arazi, E. Mansour, M. Shoham and A. Kosbina.

*

The Minister of Health, Mr. I. Barzilai, and Mr. Sidney Silverman, M.P., will speak "On the Political Front," tomorrow 10.30 a.m. at the Tel Or Cinema in Jerusalem.

*

BAR MITZAH

The Bar Mitzvah took place in Los Angeles, California, on November 26, 1960, of Ronald Friedman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Friedman, and grandson of Mr. David I. Cohen, Los Angeles manufacturer and leading figure in the religious life of the community. The other grandfather, Mr. Harry Friedman, is now touring Israel and is staying at the Yarkon Hotel, Tel Aviv.

The Eden Hotel, Jerusalem, invites you to spend New Year's Eve, Saturday, December 31, 1960, in the cheerful comfort of the Bar with famous orchestra and entertainment till dawn. For table reservations phone 24494, Jerusalem. (Advt.)

Aerial Crop Dusting Cuts Honey Output

PETAH TIKVA. — A national conference of apiarists yesterday appealed to the Government to stop spraying orchards and crops from the air.

The bee-keepers, who gathered from all over the country at Yad Lebanim, claimed that aerial spraying contaminates blossoms and thus poisons bees. Speakers declared that hundreds of hives have been ruined in this way.

The conference noted that the general output of honey has declined in the past year due to the increase in aerial spraying.

The meeting also warned the public against falsely labelled honey on the local market. The Association's Secretary, Mr. Y. Schorr, told *The Jerusalem Post* that ten firms now sell syrup falsely labelled as "pure honey." He noted that there had been two court cases on this issue, but the punishment was so light that the practice continues.

Hebrew U. Awards First Dr. Jur. Degree

The Hebrew University yesterday awarded its first doctorate in Law — the degree of Dr. Jur.

The new doctor is 31-year-old Shlomo Shoham, a graduate of the Hebrew University's Law Faculty who has also done postgraduate work at Cambridge.

Technion Promotions

HAIFA. — The Technion announces the promotion of the following senior lecturers to the rank of Associate Professor:

Dr. Amital Halevi, aged 35, Division of Chemistry in the Faculty of Science; Mr. Joseph Karni, aged 45, Faculty of Civil Engineering and at present head of the Technion's Research and Development Foundation; Dr. Reuven Pauzner, aged 45, Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering; Mr. Aharon Zaslavsky, aged 45, Faculty of Civil Engineering.

GOAL. — English Soccer League managers have offered to abolish the maximum weekly wage of £20 in two years time in a bid to avert a players' strike set for January 25.

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Chinese Farmers Suffer Worst Year in Century

TOKYO (AP).—Communist China disclosed yesterday that its agriculture in 1960 suffered from "serious natural adversities without parallel in the past 100 years."

Some 180 million acres of farmland, or half Communist China's total cultivated acreage, was stricken by drought, typhoons and floods of varying severity. More than half of this acreage "suffered seriously," in many cases wiping out entire harvests.

The year saw the greatest number of typhoons to hit the mainland in 50 years. More than 20 provinces and autonomous regions were affected by typhoons, floods and waterlogging.

The disclosures were made by the official New China News Agency, whose broadcasts are heard here.

Claims that People's Communes on the mainland had "shown tremendous superiority" in the fight against these calamities failed to detract from the seriousness of the situation.

The situation was "all the more serious," the agency said, because the mainland was still recovering from a disastrous 1959, when 100 million acres of farmland were hit by natural disasters.

The agency reported that drought was the biggest single damaging agent, affecting 100 million acres. In Hopei, Honan, Shantung and Shansi provinces, 60 per cent of all cultivated acreage was stricken as a result of drought "lasting six to seven months."

The drought was so severe that "for more than 40 days in the months of March and June the flow of water in the reaches of the Yellow River was interrupted or nearly interrupted, and the river could be forded on foot," the agency said.

The only regions to escape unharmed were Tibet and Sinkiang, the broadcast said.

Damage from typhoons and resulting floods and waterlogging was described as "very serious." The agency did not mention the exact number of typhoons to hit the mainland this year, noting merely that their number was "the greatest in 50 years."

"Due to the effects of drought and waterlogging," it continued, "large areas were seriously affected by insect plagues. A number of provinces were also hit by frequent and serious frost and hail."

Describing "the heroic, stubborn struggle" against these calamities, the agency told of men in search of subterranean water sources "scaling precipices as high as several hundred or even thousand feet which no human being had ever climbed before."

In drought-stricken fields, sowing was repeated as many as six times before seeds would sprout. But with "great victories achieved" in combatting these disasters, affected areas have completed the sowing of winter crops ... "In an effort to win a relatively good harvest in 1961," the report concluded.

Nazi Camp Victim Heads World Medical Group

NEW YORK (Reuter). — A doctor who was one of only 28 out of 500 inmates to survive the bombing of Nazi prison ships by Britain's Royal Air Force has been appointed Secretary-General of the World Medical Association.

Dr. Heinz Lord, 43, living on Long Island, New York, will take over his new duties from Dr. Louis Bauer, 72.

The association is an organisation of national medical associations in 56 nations with memberships of 750,000 doctors.

Born in Peru, Dr. Lord was raised and educated in Hamburg and Zurich. In World War II he was a member of an underground group of doctors and medical students and was interned in a concentration camp at Neuengamme, Germany.

After two years, all inmates were transferred to prison ships in the Baltic Sea. The ships were bombed by the RAF, which was unaware of the nature of the fleet. Only 28 of the prisoners survived.

Hillary Renounces Belief in 'Snowman'

SCHIPHOL AIRPORT (Reuter). — Sir Edmund Hillary, conqueror of Everest, said here yesterday that he no longer believed in the existence of the "Abominable Snowman" of the Himalayas.

The Netherlands News Agency quoted Sir Edmund as saying that the explanation of footprints in the snow seen by Nepalese could be that they belonged to small animals and that later the snow had melted so that they expanded to an abnormal size.

Sir Edmund said there remained only the puzzle of the "strange noises" heard by the Nepalese, which they believed came from the "Snowman." But he thought that a quite normal explanation could be found for this too.

The British mountaineer was accompanied on his way to Delhi by a 46-year-old village headman, Hunjo Chumbi, through whose good offices the famous "Scalp of the Yeti" had been allowed to leave Nepal for examination in the U.S. and Britain.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists:—** Artists House, 9.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.

• **Recorded Concert:—** Music to Inspire, with background pictures: Franck — Chorale No. 1 in E Major, No. 2 in B Minor, No. 3 in A Minor. Priere. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30. Public Welcome.

• **Tours:—** Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for the tour by phoning 24081, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tour (English) of the buildings and exhibition, 10-12.

• **Exhibitions:—** Zionist Congress participants, don't fail to see the very room in which Herzl lived in Jerusalem during November, 1898. Stern House, 23 Rehov Agron, open 9.30-1, 4-7, other hours arranged by phone, 26719, Jerusalem.

Paintings by Audrey Bergner; Jubilee exhibition by Shmuel Levi (founder of the Israel Artists Association), Jerusalem Artists House. Today, 10-1; tomorrow, 10-1, 4-8.

Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., Tel. 22849. Exhibition of gouaches by Sonia Delaunay, Paris Paintings, Jonas Steinhardt, Avniel. Daily, 10-1, 3-6; Sat. 10-2.

Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 26 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. New exhibitions: colour plates, "Israel — Ancient mosaics" (UNESCO publication). Tel Mor excavations. Memorial Exhibition, Bezalel Ravani. Surveys and Excavations. Permanent Antiquities Exhibition. Today, 9-1; tomorrow, 10-1.

Rina Gallery of Modern Art — Raffi Lavie, Mireze and Schwarta. General Exhibition of the Gallery's artists, 12 Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 20728. Today, 10-1; tomorrow, 11-1, 7-1.

"Israel Today", permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma. Today, 10-1.

Bezalel National Museum: — Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. French contemporary paintings (loan from French Government). Hanukka Lamps (from the late Dr. A. Ticho's collection). Today, 9-1; tomorrow, 10-1.

Bezalel Art Library: Today, 9-1.

• **Zoo:—** Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: 8-5.30.

TEL AVIV

• **Dine and Dance:—** Delphin Bar, 16 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23973.

Casba, Bar-Restaurant, 32 Rehov Tirmiyehu. International Cuisine. Lunch IL5. Aperitif, Dinner-Dance. Tel. 43817. Open nightly including Fridays.

• **Tours:—** Bar Ilan University: conducted tours (9-5 daily, except Saturdays and holidays). Tel. 72380.

• **Tourist Service:—** Visit Hadassah Club, 89 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 28239. Wine Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26826, 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

Z.O.A. House, 9 a.m.—1 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:—** Open 8 a.m.—6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions:—** Tel Aviv Historical Museum, Beit Shenkar, 26 Rehov Bialik, 9-1 (excepting Mondays, Saturdays and festivals). Ancient glass and oil lamps. Museum Hazorot. Today, tomorrow, 10-1.

"Dizengoff House": Permanent Museum Collection; N. Basem, paintings (closing Wednesday). (Today, tomorrow, 10-1.

"Rubinstein Pavilion," Tarsat Bird., Si Dov Feigin, sculpture b) Israel Artists from the Museum's collection. Today, 10-1; tomorrow, 6-10.

Modern Graphic Art, Z.O.A. House, today, 10-1; tomorrow, 4-8 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Yiddish Theatre:—** S. Daigan Troupe: "Frisch Gesund und Meshugge," Orah.

• **Tourist Centre:—** Hadassah Club, Tzvi Alfya Offices, 32 Rehalutz. Tel. 4276, 67965.

• **Exhibitions:—** Avraham Yaakil, Individual Exhibition, Artists House, 24 Shderot U.N., today tomorrow, 10-1, 4-7.

RAMAT GAN

• **Question and Answer Evening:—** Mr. M. Shaltiel, National Service Commissioner: Dr. T. Grosh, Tax Advisor to the Treasury, and Mr. B. Baer, of "Ha'aretz", Beit Ha'arsech, 8.15 p.m.

BEERSHEBA

• **Where to Dine:—** Good food, comfortable restaurant, recommended for tourists, reasonable prices, excellent opportunities to relax during excursions. Restaurant Bet Ha'am, Beersheba, Shiber Community Centre.

HOLON

• **Theatre:—** Ohel: "The Milky Way," Migdal.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Films sur Glace:—** Edison, 6 & 9.

• **Saturday Music Hour:—** Mr. Philip Regev playing on the four manuel Austin organ and recorded music: Brahms — Symphony No. 1 in C Minor, Op. 68. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 10.30 a.m. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• **Theatre:—** Ohel: "The Turncoat": 7, 9 p.m.

• **Yiddish Theatre:—** S. Daigan Troupe: "Frisch Gesund und Meshugge", Mograbi, 6.30, 9.15.

• **Exhibition:—** Paintings and sculpture on the theme "Work" on the occasion of the 40th Histadrut Anniversary. Painters and Sculptors Assoc. Artists Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:—** New display Hokusai — second part from the Museum's collection, Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Shderot Hanassi, 10-2. Entrance free.

1) Memorial Exhibition of the late A. Mateo. 2) Dutch and Flemish paintings 17th century. Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik, 10-1, 4-7. Conducted tour at 11.30 a.m. Gallery of Plastic Art, opening 11 a.m., Artists House, 24 Shderot U.N.

COMING EVENTS

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat., Dec. 31: "Fledermaus" (Gala performance). Mon., Jan. 2; Sat., Jan. 7: "Kiss Me Kate". Tues., Jan. 3: "Aida".

HABIMAH

"The Miracle Maker": Sun., Jan. 1 (Ashkelon); Mon., Jan. 2 (Hadera); Tues., Jan. 3 (Tel Aviv); Wed., Jan. 4 (Kiryat Haim); Thurs., Jan. 5 (Haifa). "Marriage of Mr. Mississippi" by Friedrich Dürrenmatt: Wed., Jan. 4, premiere; Thurs., Jan. 5.; Sat., Jan. 7 (all in Tel Aviv).

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Tel. 4383, 4311

Mother, 11 Children Killed in Blaze

NOYAN, Quebec (Reuter). — A mother and 11 of her 15 children perished early yesterday when fire swept their one-storey frame house in this village 60 kms. south of Montreal.

Mr. Abel Vosburgh and one child managed to escape the blaze, which started at about 3 a.m. Three other children were not at home.

The children were aged between six months and 10 years. The mother, Marjorie, was 43.

Cables in Brief

WRITER. — Eden Phillpotts, English playwright and author of 150 books, died on Thursday at his home in Honiton, Devon, at the age of 98.

BANKER BENCHER. — U.S. President-Elect John Kennedy has appointed a New York banker, Robert V. Roosa, to be Under-Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, and Archibald Cox, Harvard Law Professor, as Solicitor-General.

ENOUGH. — A 46-year-old grandmother of Leicester, England, who has just given birth to her 21st baby — a 3.55 kilogram boy — said immediately afterwards: "This is definitely my last."

FIGHTER. — Floyd Patterson, who became the first man ever to regain the world heavyweight boxing title when he knocked out Sweden's Ingemar Johansson earlier this year, was yesterday named "fighter of the year" by "Ring" magazine. Patterson also earned the "Ring" citation in 1956, when he first won the world title.

FLN Paper Raps Jewish Attitude

PARIS (INA). — The FLN has accused Jewish community leaders of Algeria of being "the accomplices of the colonial crimes now being committed in our land" in a recent issue of the FLN newspaper "El Moudjahid."

In an article devoted to describing "the constant position of the Algerian revolution with regard to the Jewish minority," the FLN states that Jewish leaders have "deluded part of the Algerian Jewish community by inviting it not to take part in the struggle for national liberation."

The FLN article urged that Jews "be among the first to join the demand made by the national Algerian organization that an international inquiry commission should be sent as soon as possible to Algeria in order to establish in definite dispassion what happened there and particularly in Algiers during the events of recent days."

Official Golf Club Opening January 9

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Lord Rothschild, the British biologist, and Mr. Abba Eban, Minister of Education, will drive off from the first tee to mark the official opening of the Caesarea Golf and Country Club on January 9.

The links have been open for play since mid-summer. A golf match between the veteran professionals Sam Snead of the U.S. and Harry Weetman of Britain will follow, the press was told during a tour of the course on Tuesday.

Mrs. James de Rothschild, the widow of the initiator of the Caesarea Golf Club, will formally open the club, and the key to the Club House will be presented by Baron Edmund de Rothschild.

Of top international standard, the course cost about IL1m. to lay out. It has a par of 74, with the longest hole 535 yards long. The entire 18 holes extend almost 7,000 yards.

The Club has 350 local and 2,000 overseas members, at IL100 and $35 a year respectively. The club plans to hold an Israel open tournament, possibly in 1961.

Tickets for the opening are available from Government Tourist Corporation offices.

Weather Forecast

Cloudy to partly cloudy with intermittent showers.

and what shall I wear?

LADIES — Fashionable Aquapearl raincoat with fur-trimmed collar, in modern colours — light beige, eggshell, brown and blue.

MEN—Cotton gabardine raincoat of modern Italian cut with checked lining.

Trade with experts
Trade with Malskin

מלסקין
Tel Aviv:
44 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin
74 Allenby Rd.
Haifa: 37 Rehov Herzl.

League Giants On Wet Pitches

TEL AVIV. — The wet pitches after the rain of the past few days may upset soccer form this weekend. Teams that play well on hard grounds often take a long time to adapt their game to a slippery pitch.

The major fixture this Saturday is the clash between league leaders Petah Tikva Hapoel and challengers Tel Aviv Maccabi, tho the Maccabiah Stadium here. Two points separate the teams, though Petah Tikva's goal average of 17:2 against Maccabi's 9:8 is much more impressive.

Maccabi has improved in its recent matches and will be further strengthened with the return of Nahmias at inside forward. Glaser will also be in the lineup, though Rafi Levy is still on the injured list.

Tel Aviv Hapoel entertains Haifa Maccabi here in another open game. Hapoel too have been moving up the table in recent weeks and are level with the Haifa club on the seven point mark. Haifa Maccabi at its best is capable of collecting both points, but last week lost 1:2 in Jerusalem, whilst Hapoel earlier won 4:1 in the Capital.

Undefeated Tel Aviv Shimshon travel to Petah Tikva to face lowly Maccabi. Although a look at the League table will convince most of a "walkover" for Shimshon, this match may well provide the surprise result of the day.

FIXTURES:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Tel Aviv Maccabi v. Petah Tikva Hapoel; Jerusalem Hapoel v. Jaffa Maccabi; Natanya Maccabi v. Tel Aviv Betar; Petah Tikva Maccabi v. Tel Aviv Shimshon; Tel Aviv Hapoel v. Haifa Maccabi; Haifa Hapoel v. Bnei Yehuda.

LEAGUE "A"

Kfar Saba Hapoel v. Hadera Maccabi; Mahane Yehuda Hapoel v. Givatayim Maccabi; Beersheba Hapoel v. Ramat Gan Hapoel; Ramle Hapoel v. Tiberias Hapoel; Rehovot Hapoel v. Kiryat Haim Hapoel; Hadera Hapoel v. Jerusalem Betar; Tel Aviv Hakoah v. Herzliya Hapoel.

Peter Sellers

in the piquant British comedy
THE BATTLE OF THE SEAS
2nd Week
MAXIM
Cinema
Tel Aviv.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: El Al 415 from Paris and Rome — 1650.

DEPARTURES: Olympic 652 to Athens — 0600. El Al 427 to Rome, Munich and London — 1300. K.L.M. 824 to Rome and Amsterdam — 1535. El Al 209 to Athens, Paris, London and New York — 1800.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: Alitalia 463 from Rome — 1000. B.E.A. 126 from London, Rome and Athens — 2050. El Al 433 from London, Rome and Munich—2105. T.W.A. 818 from New York, Paris, Geneva and Rome — 2140.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Gibeat, 12 Haari, Kiryat Shmuel, 28676.

TEL AVIV: Avramsky, 42 Allenby, 62526. Frankel, 23 King George, 23721. Santiss, 83 Ibn Gevirol, 83064. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23533. JAFFA: El Kamel, 46 Yefet (4) St. 82261. BAT YAM: Hehalutz, 8 Hahalutzim. HOLON: Ribek, Kikar Struma. PETAH TIKVA: Hayarkon, 36 Stempfer. RAMAT GAN: Dr. Fisherman, 71 Katznelson, Givatayim. REHOVOT: Levin "Manager," 106 Herzl, 55-1245. HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2389.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Ruhama, 31 David Yellin, 22786.

TEL AVIV (day): Dr. Kolber, 23 Allenby, 22835. Greenberg, 46 King George, 26308. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda 24542. Yanni, 47 Yehuda Halevi, 63474. Siva, Hatikva Qtr., 23403. TEL AVIV (night): Magen Dovid, 35 Allenby, 68426. Moskowitz, 25 King George, 62660. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, near Central bus sta., 32385. Gilead, 192 Dizengoff, 24364. Sivy, Hatikva Qtr., 23403. JAFFA: Noga near Noga Cinema, 81896. BAT YAM: Balfour 45. HOLON: Briyut, 104 Sokolow. PETAH TIKVA: Fishbein, 4 Hefetz Haim. RAMAT GAN: Aliya, 4 Bialik, 72340. REHOVOT: Levin "Manager", 106 Herzl, 55-1245. HAIFA: Zohar 2 Arlosoroff, 8583. Ahuza, 4 Horet, 83164.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Derekh Beit Lehem, 26457. Dr. Sharhal, Rehov Berlin, Beit Kadima, 32320. Dr. Zepler, Shikun Sela 13/2, Kiryat Yovel. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. Dr. Hachamovits, 16 Usishkin, 22002.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Elsan, 5 Shimshon, 26746. Dr. German, 35 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff, 27007. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 81800. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51274. Dr. Hareven, 6 Rehov Epstein, 42361.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 2 Hanevi'im, 2452.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Eitan, 4 Rabban Yohanan ben Zakai, 31416. Dr. Zepler—Shikun Sela, 13/2, Kiryat Yovel. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. Dr. Hachamovits 16 Usishkin, 22002.

TEL AVIV—HAIFA: Same as today.

Religious Services

Shabbat Begins tonight
In Jerusalem at 4.46 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 4.56 p.m.
In Haifa 4.16 p.m.
and ends tomorrow:
In Jerusalem at 5.51 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 5.52 p.m.
In Haifa 5.28 p.m.

Portion: Vayeki
Haftara: Melachim I, 2, 1—12.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.35 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Arvit, 5.20 p.m.

Heichal Shlomo: Tonight, 4.35 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Talmud Shiur by Mr. Barsella 4.45 p.m. Motzei Shabbat, 5.20.

Sehavia Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.

Emet V'emuna (Gan Rehavia) Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Lecture on Parashat Hashavua: Rabbi Dr. A. Philipp. Tomorrow 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mizrahi Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hurvim, Le'yahadut Mitmidamet (Progressive Judaism, Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn G'virol): Tonight: Kabbalat Shabbat with the participation of World Zionist Congress members from abroad, 5.00 p.m. Sermon: Rabbi Yosef Unger.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight: Minha Arvit, 4.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 8.00 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (3 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.30 a.m. Minha, 4.56 p.m.

Beit Hamsera (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight, 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.35 p.m.

HAIFA

Meriah Congregation (32 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Today: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.35 p.m. Arvit, 5.19 p.m.

Shiloh Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Sanyen Synagogue, Sanyen: Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

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• A pair of tickets for THE ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA
• A beautiful tea set compliments of DURA-PLASTICS
• A beautiful painting compliments of SAFRAI Art Gallery
• An elegant pair of lady's shoes compliments of COMFORT SHOES

(see p. VIII)
Column 6 & 7

Israel British Commonwealth Association, Haifa
presents
THE LITTLE THEATRE
in a musical comedy of the 1920's
"THE BOY FRIEND"
by Sandy Wilson
(Performance in English)
Sunday, Jan. 8, 1961 — 8 p.m.
"Tamar" Hall Haifa
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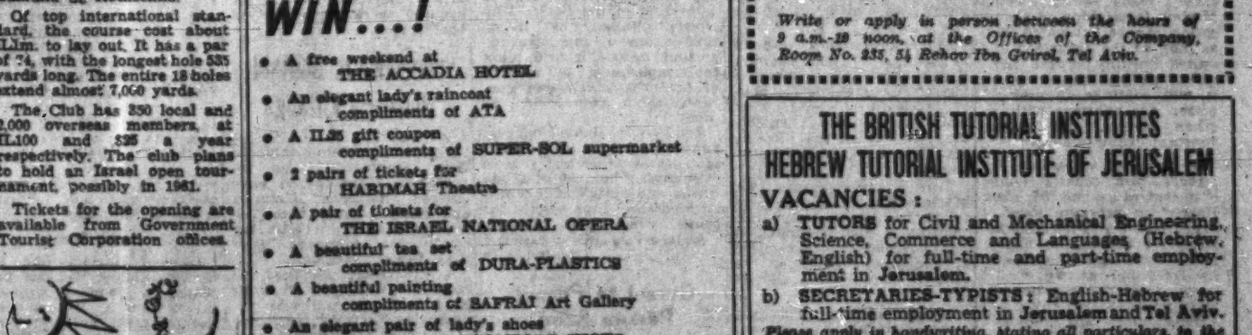

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TEL AVIV - HAIFA

Today's Postbag

The Weather

Forecast: Light rain probably in the morning, partially clearing during the day. Outlook for Shabbat: Light rain probable.

Weather Synopsis: Barometric low extending from Italy to the Ukraine with a drought to this region is causing instability in the eastern and central Mediterranean.

	A	B	C
Mt. Canaan	—	0-14	5-12
Tiberias	6	11-22	14-25
Haifa Port	77	13-20	15-21
Natanya	62	10-17	10-19
Tel Aviv Kirya	79	12-18	13-20
Tel Aviv Port	80	12-18	13-19
Lydda Airport	73	11-18	11-21
Jerusalem	85	4-12	7-11
Beersheba	76	5-13	7-15
Nazareth	68	9-14	9-18
Eilat	40	18-30	10-32

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

Rainfall (in mm.)

	A	B
Acre	22.4	136.2
Haifa Port	19.8	126.5
Hadera	13.0	118.0
Natanya	14.4	120.0
Ramatayim	10.7	154.0
Tel Aviv Port	3.4	176.6
Tel Aviv	6.0	151.8
Lydda Airport	7.6	142.4
Ramat David	13.0	86.2
Jerusalem	16.6	107.8
Eilat	2.1	7.1
Beersheba	2.6	28.0

A. Rainfall during 24 hours up to 8 a.m. yesterday. B. Rainfall since August 1.

ARRIVAL

Mr. Shlomo T. Perray, Deputy Director of the South American Office for State of Israel Bonds.

DEPARTURE

Mr. A. E. Chinbuah, Director-General of the Ghanaian Ministry of Agriculture, after a nine-day visit as guest of the Ministries of Agriculture and Foreign Affairs (by Air France).

A MEMBER of the Dan bus cooperative, Ya'acov Metlovsky, was detained yesterday for 15 days by order of Judge L. Selikson in Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court on suspicion of suborning drivers about to take the bus proficiency test to bribery. *(Itim)*

* * *

OVER 100 tons of wines and 13 tons of brandy and vodka were exported through Haifa port to the U.S. in the s.s. Excellency this week.

* * *

BEIT SHA'UL RASSKIN, in Safad, honouring the American octogenarian painter, was inaugurated yesterday in the presence of the Mayor. It was built through donations from the Histadrut Appeal in the U.S. and the Farband of New York's 33rd Precinct.

Martyrs Remembered On Tenth of Tevet

The Fast of the Tenth of Tevet which has been designated (the general Yahrzeit for the victims of Nazism, was observed yesterday, with survivors of destroyed Jewish communities making a pilgrimage to the Chamber of the Holocaust on Mount Zion.

A memorial service for the martyrs of the communities was held, with the participation of the representatives of the communities and public figures. Speeches were delivered by Dr. S.Z. Cahana, Director-General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs; Rabbi Stollman of the U.S. and Mr. Y.L. Bialer, of the Ministry.

After the lighting of the six-branched candelabrum commemorating the Six Million, the programme ended with the singing of "Ani Ma'amin."

In Nahariya, a memorial service for the Nazi victims was held at the Jewish Martyrs' grave at the local cemetery, with Rabbi A. Keller officiating.

An exhibition of 400 Jewish publications in Hebrew, Yiddish and Polish, which were published regularly in Poland between the two World Wars was opened in Nahariya by the Beit Lohamei Hagetta'ot Archives.

Debate Turns on Immigration

Congressmen Speak Hebrew

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The pressure was turned on on behalf of aliya by speaker after speaker at yesterday's debate in the Zionist Congress in Jerusalem.

With varying nuances, and sometimes reservations, the pettinest dominating yesterday's cascade of speeches was "There's no place like Home." Seeming to be fighting a rearguard action — in speeches at any rate — was the argument that an exclusively aliya-orientated Zionism would "de-Zionize" many Zionists.

A significant feature of the debate was the large number of delegates from abroad who spoke in Hebrew. Yiddish was runner-up.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, having spoken the day before, came to listen to the discussion and stayed for an hour-and-a-half, before leaving for Tel Aviv. He appeared in good spirits and chatted with people around him. Mr. Levi Eshkol (who is also a member of the Jewish Agency Executive) was present almost all day.

'Till 120'

The most fervent speech of the day was by the highly regarded veteran of the Movement, Mr. Yitzhak Gruenbaum. (He refused to stand down after his time elapsed — to the applause of Congress—declaring he might not be able to speak to another Congress. "Till 120" came from the audience.)

He was the only one to refer to the current crisis within Mapai, saying: "I hope it will not affect this Congress. Congress is much more important than the affair' and the Zionist Organization is stronger than people who think it cannot get on without them."

In an impassioned "fundamentalist" speech, Mr. Gruenbaum said that immigration for immigration's sake alone was not enough. Only through the classic halutzic spirit — be it in the kibbutz, the establishment of a factory, or by excelling in administration — will the unbuilt part of Israel be reclaimed. "Our Prime Minister is a visionary, who believes in his vision, but does not ask himself now it can be realized."

To the youth of America, he said: "Your first step is to rebel against your parents, like others did before you."

Turns on Goldmann

In characteristically brilliant style, the veteran Zionist turned on Dr. Nahum Goldmann: "Why don't you acknowledge that the crisis in the Movement is due to lack of aims and an ideal?" He also criticized Dr. Goldmann for holding out hopes that Russian Jewry would be able to immigrate to Israel in the foreseeable future.

"The Communists know what they are doing, and are succeeding, he said. "What does Blumel know; does he speak Russian or Yiddish? Alright, he has now found a supporter in Thorez." Mr. Gruenbaum, referring to two Soviet publications he had read, said anyone reading them would conclude the Jews are the scum of humanity.

He offered the Movement a formula "without apologies" — "Zionism for the redemption of the whole Jewish People in its own Homeland."

Another fiery speech was delivered by Ya'acov Hazan (Mapam). The Gola is finished, even U.S. Jewry is not assured. Aliya, and halutzic aliya, must dominate Zionism, he declared.

Urges Special Agency

Dr. S. Levenberg (Ihud Olami — Gt. Britain) proposed: the creation of a joint Agency-Government authority responsible for the absorption of immigrants; an Agency committee to solve immigrant absorption difficulties; that prospective immigrants be given suitable spiritual training; and the doubling of the budgets of the Youth and Halutz, and Education Departments. He attacked Mr. Begin for his remarks the night before, which, he said, provided ammunition to those who hated Israel.

Rabbi Joseph Lookstein, (Mizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi U.S.), selected the subjects of Hebrew and Judaism as the living forces for Jewish nationalism and consciousness.

Education from Israel to the Diaspora, and emigration from the Diaspora to Israel, was the keynote of Mr. Yitzhak Goldenberg's speech (Ihud Olami, Argentina).

Rabbi Joseph Shubow (Confederation, Neumann wing, U.S.) sought to stem the "aliya prostelin" and quoted to Mr. Ben-Gurion from the latter's own works, that "many Jews had stayed behind in Babylon." "Are the Jews of America, working by your side, to be blamed because they are not 12 Brisel due to historical causes?" he asked. "Do not rub salt in our wounds, do not de-Zionize us."

This drew a smile from Mr. Ben-Gurion, and some "I-told-you-so" gesticulations from Mr. Begin who was sitting near the press benches.

'Not Easy'

Mrs. Israel Goldstein (Ihud Olami): a new conception of hachsharo (preparation cum training), should be the theme of Congress. It is not easy to uproot oneself, Mrs. Goldstein, who has just settled here from the U.S. said, but only in the Jewish State can one live a complete Jewish life. Perhaps Mr. Ben-Gurion's "irritation method" has produced results. "Nothing new has been said here — the same song. We do not need a new one, just a stronger rhythm."

Mr. Y. Bernstein (President of U.S. Mizrahi-Hapoel-Hamizrahi): Aliya must be the point, but not obligatory for all Movims. Let us have "spotnik Zionism" — Israel, the sun, and Diaspora communities revolving round her... with Judaism, the light.

Rabbi Mordekhai Nurock (Mizrahi-Israel): Millions of our brethren, victims of the Holocaust, did not live to see the Redemption, the Jewish State. You, my brothers, have the chance of a new life.

(It being the 10th of Tevet, the fast day used as Memorial Day to victims of the Holocaust, the assembly rose for a minute's silence.)

Let's Talk Candidly

Mr. Avraham (Grandfather of Settlement) Harzfeld (Ihud Olami): addressing Mrs. Rose Halprin): "What are you afraid of? Is there Zionism without aliya? Let us talk candidly; was the question ever one of only building up a land? No, it was to build a Jewish Nation, and aliya is everyone's duty."

Mrs. Jennie Gilbert (Uncommitted, Eire): "I'm the sole delegate from Eire since we achieved autonomy from Gt. Britain. My community is small, 5,000 persons, but it has contributed many outstanding persons in Israel (reeling off names)... Many Hebrew ulpanim abroad are needed."

The morning and afternoon sessions were presided over by Mr. Yosef Klarman and Mr. A. L. Gehman, respectively.

Bargaining for WZO Offices In Full Swing at Congress

By Jerusalem Post Reporter

Inter-party negotiations for Zionist Organization offices are now in full swing at the Zionist Congress and behind the scenes.

While Dr. Goldmann is pressing his demands for a stronger Agency Executive, the parties are conducting some hard-backroom bargaining for the posts of Heads of Agency Departments and deputies.

Dr. Goldmann has been trying to persuade Dr. Israel Goldstein to accept the Israel Chairmanship of the Executive, but Dr. Goldstein has so far stood firm declaring that he has had enough of a hectic life in the U.S. While he is prepared to accept the job of Chairman of Keren Hayesod, it is understood that the incumbent, Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, who is also head of the Agency's Youth and Hehalutz Department, is putting up a stiff fight not to be displaced.

Some of the parties have suggested to Dr. Goldmann, that in the event of his plan for an Executive of higher calibre not materializing, he should adopt the practice used for forming a government in Israel, i.e. he should invite the largest party (Mapai-Ihud Olami) to present a new, agreed-upon Executive. In the meantime, Dr. Goldmann was to report today to a joint meeting of the parties on the outcome of his separate meetings with these parties.

Herut party sources were yesterday pessimistic at the party's chances of being accepted onto the Agency Executive. They said that Mapai would probably succeed in creating a coalition vote against Herut's entry.

With elections to be held in Congress in about the middle of next week, the Congress Court has so far approved the mandates of 474 delegates. Still pending are those of 20 delegates from the Argentine, five from Uruguay, and the between five and ten surplus votes from combined world lists.

'Associates' to Take Part in Debates

Fraternal Delegates and Associate Members at the Zionist Congress will take part in all Congress discussions and will serve on all committees other than the political committee and those responsible for internal affairs of the organization.

This was agreed on yesterday at a meeting between Dr. Nahum Goldmann and Mr. Zvi Lurie, Head of the Jewish Agency Organization Department.

It is expected that the decision will end the feeling of frustration which has been plaguing these groups on account of the vagueness of their status at the Congress.

In practice, the decision means that these groups will participate fully in all debates on immigration, education, culture and similar matters. One of their representatives is scheduled to speak on Sunday.

SAHAR VERDICT ON JAN. 15

The verdict in the perjury case against Mr. Yehezkel Sahar, Ambassador to Austria, will be handed down in the Tel Aviv District Court on January 15.

Mr. Sahar was charged with having committed perjury in his testimony on behalf of Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion in the latter's libel case against Shmuel Hamitnadvin.

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Customs Stumped By 4 Cadillacs

By ZE'EV SCHUL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A fleet of four fish-tailed Cadillacs, four matching fur coats (two of them Mink) and one Geiger counter are included in the odds and ends declared as personal effects by new immigrant, Avraham Yosef Ben Yosef, the 105-year-old multi-millionaire sabra from Jaffa who returned home with his wife, his 12th, just over a fortnight ago.

The Cadillacs in particular are reported to be bothering the customs officials in Haifa, who are trying puzzle out whether immigrants are entitled to one (duty free) Cadillac per person or can import one for every adult member of the family.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ben Yosef yesterday confronted Mr. Murray Greenfield, Secretary of the Association of U.S. and Canadians in Israel, asking him to put up the IL50,000 bank guarantee required by the customs so that he can have a car to get around in until he can transfer some money. The Association obliged with IL12,500 — enough for only one car.

Mr. Ben-Yosef explained that both he and his wife were accustomed to having their personal cars to get around in. It so happened that whilst liquidating their assets in the United States they also decided to trade in their late model Cadillacs. Because they could not get a reasonable offer, they bought two new cars anyway and brought the whole fleet with them.

Payis Grand Prize Won by No. 415115

TEL AVIV. — The grand prize of IL20,000 in yesterday's Mifal Hapayis drawing was won by Number 415115. Number 201307 won IL10,000.

IL40 was won by tickets ending in 6982, 8850; 3045; 3664; 6437; 6740; 4300; 3234.

Tickets ending in 2 and 8 won IL8.

IL4,000 was won by nos.: 426413; 215831;

169350;	180067;	290013;	282861;
300041;	270738;	389390;	397074;
399351;	421282.		

IL400 by nos.: 426413; 215831; 176635; 370704; 444455; 350746; 252; 107236; 421719; 356077; 336312; 426479; 274613; 173800; 164641; 385824; 129890; 181701; 215287; 389439.

IL400 by nos.: 393031; 281139; 113941; 134396; 393864; 397809; 403897; 421497; 388864; 367900; 206836; 411186; 399190; 314136; 246389; 426467; 332750; 437763; 307862; 139726; 385664; 169517; 383900; 396344; 387173; 139591; 173461; 144662; 256387; 476174; 174611; 144662; 331274; 149495; 272209; 346781; 116090; 222686; 387188; 69967; 189643; 129966; 240071; 244514; 219853.

IL100 by nos.: 452875; 207208; 259916; 402807; 149894; 215854; 253644; 253251; 473837; 284078; 191585; 349696; 443591; 381330; 193482; 269725; 272207; 209435; 267482; 380577; 264919; 207158; 394732; 345438; 486472; 447866; 241836; 157898; 400662; 481089; 387982; 391489; 467982; 374938; 435873; 139874; 185893; 426819; 493649; 413735; 488863; 174881; 494906; 338177; 264302; 311836; 248514; 104696; 341496; 178348; 204107; 422941; 342740; 213500; 479721; 126827; 140144; 230461; 378987; 387188; 434834; 308894; 226106; 183866; 340385; 364543; 490861; 341715; 404948; 231374; 131628; 439044; 282704; 106078; 300421; 305341; 180894; 105849; 302809; 295898; 197810; 261190; 264819; 268188; 228472; 382140; 425881; 217838; 319497; 320448.

BASKETBALL. — Tel Aviv Maccabi won fourth place at the 17th Brussels Basketball tournament, drawing their last game with Royal Racing Club of Belgium 68:62. The tournament was won by Slovan Orbis of Prague.

AN APPEAL FOR REALISTIC IDEALISM AND CREATION OF A VANGUARD GROUP

The widening of the Zionist Organization should consequently change its name into "Friends for Israel" or something similar, as new Non-Zionists are accepted.

The new name "Friends for Israel" will dispel the double loyalty complex and bring our youth nearer to their fellows in the Diaspora.

Consequently, the various departments of the Jewish Agency should be reduced to only one: Education, spreading the Hebrew language, literature and Jewish culture.

U.J.A. should be stopped and as the various parties, lacking the funds, will cease functioning.

Immigrants will take the place of donations and our population will become more productive.

This Zionist Congress should deal with these propositions backed by the thinking part of our population and headed by courageous citizens.

ARE YOU READY TO JOIN THIS CAMPAIGN?

PLEASE WRITE TO

Rella Ravdin, 72 Rehov Hechalutz, Haifa. Tel. 61081.

2 hereby thank the many persons who have already expressed their willingness to join the campaign.

Natanya Deposes Mapai Mayor

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NATANYA. — Mayor David Fuchs (Mapai) was deposed last night by the votes of the Herut and Progressive factions and his erstwhile General Zionist and National Religious coalition partners.

The local Progressive leader, Mr. Moshe Shaked, was absent owing to illness.

Supporting Mr. Fuchs were the five votes of Mapai and Ihdut Ha'avoda. He was in office just over a year.

The meeting was held in Beit Hehayal with 200 local citizens in the audience. After the votes, shouts of "shame" arose from the public benches.

The two-hour session was taken up by angry speeches by the Mapai councillors, but the new coalition kept silent.

Mayor Fuchs, after surveying his administration's record, noted: "This is the third time a mayor has been ousted by intrigues in this city. It seems we are not mature enough."

He accused the General Zionist and N.R.P. factions of being "turncoats who did their best to make us fall."

The new coalition is expected to convene the City Council early next week. The name of the new Mayor is not yet known.

Sec'y of Ofakim Labour Council Suspected

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The Secretary of Ofakim Labour Council, Yehuda Marciano, was suspended yesterday from his position and deprived of his status as a delegate to the Zionist Congress by the Control Commission of the Histadrut. He is suspected of irregularities in handling Labour Council funds.

The alleged irregularities were discovered after Marciano made out a Labour Council check for IL50 and gave it to a worker for work done on his own house.

The Control Commission's investigations revealed that Council accounts were some IL2,000 short in November.

The former Mayor, Moshe Biton, who resigned two weeks ago, and one Councillor, Y. Hayoun, are out on IL500 bail, the former on suspicion of assigning Council employees to carry out private work for him, and the latter on suspicion of cashing an endorsed check which he allegedly claimed he had "found."

The Town Clerk was also fired, on instructions from the Negev District Commissioner for diverting water belonging to the town to his personal use.

S. Rhodesian Labour Minister Ends Stay

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Southern Rhodesian Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, and Mrs. Abraham Elieser Abrahamson left Israel yesterday after a one-week private visit.

Mr. Abrahamson said that he had run around like a "sputnik" during his short visit. Mrs. Abrahamson had a reunion with her father, a Southern Rhodesian delegate to the Keren Hayesod conference, in the course of her stay. *(Itim)*

Teacher Wins Pay for 2 Years Idleness

The Supreme Court yesterday awarded a teacher IL4,427, representing two years' salary during which he did not teach. In addition, he was awarded IL894 in severance pay, IL500 in legal expenses, and interest.

The reason for the verdict—which overruled that of the District Court — was that the teacher had not been lawfully dismissed.

Mr. Avner Ben-Oved, employed as an uncertified teacher, was transferred in 1953 from an Ashkelon school to the school in Hodiya village (formerly Julis) where he was to take over the first grade. He refused to accept the transfer and was dismissed by the District Inspector.

But the Director General of the Ministry of Education nevertheless gave him three days to change his mind, and he did report for work within that period. Meanwhile, however, the job was taken by someone else.

From that time until the beginning of 1958 — when he was dismissed by the Minister — he demanded employment, but was given none.

The court, which was composed of the President (Justice Olshan) and Justices Sussman and Landau, accepted the teacher's argument that he continued to serve as a permanent teacher until his dismissal by the Minister.

Intellectuals' Appeal for End To Personal Power Politics

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Fifty leading professors and intellectuals yesterday issued a warning to the country's political leaders that the events of recent months are putting Israel democracy in jeopardy.

Many citizens regard the clashes among the leaders not as a battle over principles but as a struggle over positions of power, the manifesto states.

It is believed that in addition to the Lavon Affair, the warning is also intended as a comment on the elections to the Chief Rabbinate and other symptoms of a "cynical disregard of democratic principles in day-to-day political life."

Fear Apathy

What the signatories fear is that these events may lead the citizen to adopt an attitude of apathy or contempt for politics and those engaged in it.

The dangerous cumulative effects of these events came to the notice of many of the professors by way of their students.

The petition was initiated over the weekend by four University professors: Ya'acov Talmon (Modern History); T. Fraenkel (Ancient History); B. Uzzeah (Jewish Studies); and N. Rotenstreich (Philosophy).

The statement was circulated mainly among their colleagues at the Hebrew University, although some of the signatories were from the Technion and other institutions of higher learning.

It is learned that only seven of those who were asked to sign refused to do so, most of them claiming ignorance of the issues.

Prof. Talmon, who released the text to the press in the name of the group, stated that they had no intention of organizing any other activities but had only wanted to sound a warning to the public and to the country's leaders.

Among the signatories are Prof. Martin Buber, Prof. A. Alroin, Shay Agnon, Prof. Shmuel Sambursky, Prof. Gershon Scholem, Prof. Dan Patenkin and Prof. Moshe Rathmilewitz.

Haifa Trawlers Arrive in Eilat

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — Two trawlers, the Lamerhav and the Nitzan, both owned by Kibbutz Sdot Yam, arrived here on Wednesday, after a three-month voyage from Haifa.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, tendered a reception for the crews last night in Eilat.

The boats spent a fortnight fishing in Eritrean waters and were expected to remain there until the end of the season. However, the failure of the Greek refrigerated mother ship to arrive and pick up the catches to Eilat forced them to sail for Eilat with full holds.

The trawlers arrived with six Israel crew members and ten untrained Ethiopians, taken on according to Ethiopian law. One kibbutznik joked that if the Ethiopians apply, they will have no choice but to accept them as crew members.

Charged with Conning Famous Statesmen

TEL AVIV. — A man who solicited money and material on the lives of famous statesmen, purportedly for a work to be entitled "The Encyclopaedia of Defenders of Peace and Freedom," was on Thursday charged in the District Court with causing a public nuisance.

In the charge sheet drawn up by the District Attorney, Oscar Sfaciano, aged 54, was accused of representing the work as having been commissioned by the U.N. and its Secretary-General. Sfaciano's applications for photographs, curriculum vitae and money were sent out to prime ministers and members of a number of states, some of whom were taken in, the charge sheet read.

The trial will begin on February 24 before Judge M. Rubin. *(Itim)*

Gov't Technicians Threaten Strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Council of the Technicians' Union yesterday decided to call out Union members in Government employ on strike on January 11, if by January 9 the Civil Service Commission does not award them a wide range of wage rises.

This would mean a general paralysis of the postal services, Kol Yisrael, harbours, and airfields.

The Union criticized the Histadrut's delay in pressing the Civil Service Commission to apply national wage scales to technicians in Government service. After insisting that their wages must be linked to those of engineers, the Union heads demanded a new wage scale and increased allowances for professional literature.

They want Grade 'S' (a draughtsman apprentice) to get IL95 as a basic monthly salary instead of IL83 as now, plus IL50 for annual textbook allowance. The top grade, 1-plus, would get a basic monthly salary of IL405, plus an annual book allowance of IL200.

Two New Freighters Launched in Germany

HAIFA. — A new cargo vessel, the 10,200-ton Beersheba, was launched yesterday at the Bremen Vulkan Shipyards in Bremen, West Germany. The Beersheba is sister ship to Zim's Degania and Gedera.

Another freighter will be launched today for Zim Yam in Hamburg — the 22,000-ton bulk carrier, Har Sinai. It has been especially constructed to carry coal and ores.

Israel to Be Invited To N.Y. World Fair

TEL AVIV (USIS). — The New York World's Fair Committee will arrive by air on Saturday night to present an official invitation to the Israel Government to participate in the 1964-65 exposition.

Former Governor Charles Poletti, of New York, and Judge Sam Rosenman, former Counsel to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, head the Committee.

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Per Capita Urban Water Quota Of 80 cu. m. a Year Urged

The National Water Council, meeting in Tel Aviv yesterday, recommended that per capita urban consumption of water be limited to 80 cu.m. in 1961.

Subtracted from the per capita quota for household use would be water intended for public services, parks, and light industry using less than 5,000 cu.m. In urban areas in which the annual consumption in 1960 exceeded 80 cu.m. per capita, the quota will be set at 80 plus one-half the difference between 80 cu.m. and 1960 consumption.

(The heaviest users in the country live in Natanya, where per capita consumption is 205 cu.m. a year. Jerusalemites used only 98 cu.m.)

The Council also recommended that limits be set upon the amount of water which may be pumped from wells or from ponds.

Under the suggestions, water quotas would be set for larger industrial enterprises on an individual basis. It is hoped that by 1962 it will be possible to establish consumption norms for different branches of industry.

It was also urged that all sources of water — including purified sewage and rain storage — be included in calculating quotas in distressed farm areas in 1961. The Water Commissioner would be empowered to decide whether there are grounds to exclude any of these categories from the area quota.

Early Negev Grain 'A Total Loss'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The entire crop planted in the Negev before the first rain — 45 per cent of the cultivated land in the Negev — is a total loss. This was stated yesterday by Mr. Beni Kaplan, Head of the Jewish Agency's Negev Region, who noted that the previous day's rains were far too late to be of any help.

Of the cultivated land in the Negev, kibbutzim and moshavim account for 230,000 dunams; Beduins 200,000 dunams and farmers from the north 200,000 dunams.

The remaining 40 per cent of the land under cultivation will not be planted unless there is sufficient rain beforehand.

Amron-Electronics Expands Capital

An increase in the Amron-Electronic Company's capitalization from IL180,000 to IL600,000 was decided upon yesterday in a meeting of the firm's French and Israel partners.

Amron-Electronics, which is a joint enterprise of Amcor and French industrialists and engineers, is manufacturing various types of electronic equipment for industry, research, medicine and education.

Ellern's Investment Pays Share Bonus

The directors of Ellern's Investment Corporation have decided on a 12 per cent share bonus to the stockholders, pending approval by the annual General Meeting on January 31.

The directors further resolved to offer to shareholders — after distribution of the bonus — a share of new ordinary stock at IL10 par for every share of IL20 par held at 200 per cent. Ellern's Investment shares were quoted at around 406 per cent this week.

Tel Aviv Stock Markets

	28/12	29/12
$ LINKED		
3½% Tavel 3	94½	94½
3½% Bonded 5	85½	86½
4½% Def. Loan	101½	101½
4% Hous. Loan B	99½	100
4½% " "	99½	100½
5½% P.E.C. 57/64	102½	103½
5% Nat'l Oil Co.	96½	96½
6% K. Hay. III	97½	98½
6% Port. & Chem.	99	100
Local Authorities	101	101½
Exec Market quotations	28/12	29/12
Housing Savings 54	100½	100
Housing Savings 56	97½	97½
Basit	110.6	111.0
Shikun (IL50)	82½	82½
PIA	143½	144½
C.O.L.- LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	103½	103½
4½% Hou. Loan "A"	100½	101
5½% P.E.C. 57/64	119½	120½
6% K. May. III	105	105
Local Authorities	107½	108
30% 30% C.o.L. LINKED		
6% Ind. Dev. Bank	96	96
5% Pal. Elect.	93	93
6% Bank Leumi Invest.	98½	98½
ORD. & PREF. SHRS.		
Pal. Elect. Stock	338	338
4½% Pal. Elect.		
2nd Pref. Stock	430	430
Bank Leumi "A" Ord. Stock	372½	368
Gen. Mort. Bank (new bearer)	343	344½
Bank Leumi Inv.	377½	379
Rassco Pref.	217	217
Hisp. Mort. Bank	170½	173½
Ellern Invest.	415	430
Africa Pal. Inv.	274½	277½
New Af. Pal. —	264	264
A. to D. C.	249½	250
(new bearer)	248	249
Ata Textiles	214½	217½
Def. Shares (Reg.)	200	200
Mollier Text.	180	180
Phoenicia	135	135
Assfa & Rel. Bro.	230½	230
Pal. Potash	330	330
Dead Sea Powm.	232	232½
Tivon	245	245
Tel Cold Stor.	240½	240½
Paper Mills	208½	209
Alliance	29.50	29.50
Delek	214	214
Delek 11/13	119	119
Jordan Explor.	117½	117½
Nahushtan	142	142
Fert. & Chem.	127	128
C U R B		
Lapidoth	4.96	4.90
Naphta	180	180

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25TH ZIONIST CONGRESS Agenda

Friday, Dec. 30; Saturday, Dec. 31

FRIDAY, 9.30—1
S. Y. Shragai — Problems of Aliya
Y. Bruginsky — Problems of Absorption
L. Duflats — Middle Class Immigration and its Absorption
Debate

SATURDAY, 8.30—11.30
Dr. D. Joseph — Activities of the Zionist Movement in Israel
L. Eshkol — The State of Israel
M. Kol — Achievements and Plans of Youth Aliya
Debate

The Congregation for Progressive Judaism,
JERUSALEM
(Affiliated of the World Union for Progressive Judaism)
Welcomes members and rabbis of liberal congregations to Israel and to the World Zionist Congress and invites them to
PROGRESSIVE SHABBAT SERVICES
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You are cordially invited to participate in the
CEREMONY FOR LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE
of the Sherman Central Library, which will take place on Sunday, Jan. 1, 1961 (13th Tevet 5721), near the Main Building of the Ponevez Yeshiva, Bnei Brak, at 4 p.m.
The Sherman Library, donated by the Sherman Brothers of Cardiff, England, will perpetuate the spiritual heritage of Lithuanian Jewry during the 650 years of its existence.
This Library will be a part of the "ARCHIVES OF LITHUANIAN JEWRY" which will include:
1. The "BETH MAKNESSET OHEL KEDOSHIM" — this Synagogue will accommodate 700 seats and each of these seats will be dedicated by one of the martyred Jewish Communities of Lithuania.
2. The "SHERMAN CENTRAL LIBRARY."
3. The "UNITED GEMILLUT CHESSED FUNDS OF KEDOSHEI LITA" — to re-establish the Gemillus Chessed Funds which existed in Lithuania. This wing, built by Mr. and Mrs. I. Kellman, from the U.S.A., has already been dedicated.
Friends, Guests and Tourists and survivors of Lithuanian Jewry will be very welcome to take part on this occasion.
At the same time there will also take place the Corner-stone-laying of the YESHIVA TALMUD TORAH "BAER YAAKOV", the generous contribution of our esteemed Notely Olam, Mr. Avi Elimor Hirschor, from the U.S.A., in memory of his Grandfather, the author of the book "Baer Yaakov."
RABBI YOSEPH S. KAHANEMAN
Kindly regard this as a personal invitation.

Notices to the Public

Immigrants Housing Loan (Prize bearing) — 1957

The 14th drawing of the above loan will be held on Sunday, January 1, 1961, at 4 p.m. at the Bank of Israel Hall, 69 Rehov Nahalat Binyamin, Tel Aviv. Admission free. Public invited.

Issue of Licences for Sale of Cigarettes and Intoxicating Beverages

Licences for wholesale commerce in intoxicating beverages and licences for wholesale and retail commerce in cigarettes and other tobacco products will be issued at the following places, beginning on January 1, 1961:
Jerusalem — Customs House, Nordiya Bldg., Jaffa Rd.; Tel Aviv — Southern District Excise Dept., Ministry of Finance Bldg., 27 Rehov Ahad Ha'am; Haifa — Northern District Excise Dept., Customs House Bldg.; Acre — Old City Customs Station; near the fishing anchorage. Nazareth — Customs Station. Safad — Customs Station. Hadera — Customs Station. Netanya — Customs Station, 41 Rehov Herzl. Beersheba — Customs Station, near Police Club. Petah Tikva — Customs Station, 13 Rehov Hoshefiyot. Ramat Gan — Customs Station.
Officials of the Excise Department will visit the following places for the purpose of issuing licences: Hadera, Tiberias, Kiryat Shmona, Dan, Afula, Kefar, Hayarden, Kiryat Yearim, Herziya, Rishon Le Zion, Rehovot, Lod, Ramla, Mivtal, Ashkelon, Ramatayim, Kfar Saba. The times and places of these latter scheduled visits will be posted by the local authorities.
Persons dealing only in retail sales of beverages are not obliged by the Excise Department to take out licences. Those who sell wholesale are bound to take out licences as previously.
Licences for sale of tobacco will be received, only during the month of January, on the premises of private licensees. Late payments of licence fees must entail fines.
E. GALILI,
Assistant Director of Customs and Excise.

Algeria Revisited (1)

By Maurice Carr

THE PLOT THAT FAILED

HE was wearing the European activists' "battle-dress" — leather jacket, heavy trousers, padded gloves and thick-soled shoes. The shoes were useful for kicking purposes — for kicking away tear-gas bombs, or for kicking at the vitals of an adversary. The gloves were ideal for heavy duty — for wrenching up the roadway surface, for throwing missiles, for building barricades, for snatching merchandise from shattered shopwindows, or, in an emergency, for shielding the face and head from blast, blows, or projectiles. As for the jacket and trousers, they enabled the warrior to pose, whenever he so chose, as a peaceful citizen accidentally caught up in the melee. These garments, moreover, what with several layers of woollens and sweaters underneath, were perfect both as shock-absorbers and hiding-places for weapons and sticks of dynamite which went unnoticed in so many shabby folds and bulges.

It was early evening. The day-long battle against strong police forces, recently flown over from France, was over. He was slouching his way out of the Rue Michelet, principal thoroughfare of the elegant European quarter of Algiers, where the fighting had been thickest. He was on his way home to supper. I was headed for the Air France terminal, to pick up a suitcase, after hours spent in watching the struggle. He and I turned into a side street at the same moment. He was coughing, and I was coughing as if we would choke. He wept, and so did I. The air everywhere was thick with acrid fumes, and in places smoke was still rising profusely from the ground as though from buried brasiers. But it was not the poisonous vapours alone that contorted his features into a clownish sort of tragi-comic mask. He had other things to cry about.

"Hello, gentleman!" he snarled at me. "Have you had an enjoyable day?"

His bitterness was understandable. This historic Saturday, December 10, 1960, had brought him the cruellest disappointment of his life. At sunrise he was absolutely sure that he and his comrades of the *Algérie Française* Front were about to conquer metropolitan France and the entire Maghreb along with Algeria. By sundown, he was not at all sure that he and his fellow-European settlers might not be sent packing out of this country before long as refugees, spat upon, if not worse treated by the triumphant Moslem majorities.

When he had set out in the morning, he was sure of his own imminent victory — it was in the packet, together with a wad of francs representing the down-payment they drew in Algeria of Charles de Gaulle, the man whom the settlers most hated, and simultaneously the return to Algeria of Pierre Lagaillarde, the settlers' activist hero.

The tidings were premature, but were expected to come true in a matter of hours, if all went according to the activists' carefully laid plans. Then the pamphlets would be distributed. This time the *Algérie Française* crusaders meant to pull off a putsch — on both sides of the Mediterranean — that would fully avenge their two earlier abortive *coup d'état*.

Now the activists were operating according to a proper operational plan prepared under the guidance of dissident military officers. There was to be no amateurism, no hot-headed improvisation, nothing was to be left to chance, although admittedly the plotters' tactics and timing were dictated by de Gaulle's initiative.

Challenge to Activists

IT had been a shrewd stroke on de Gaulle's part to order a referendum on his Algerian policy. When once he had the nation's official blessing, there would no longer be any question of the army's seriously opposing his will, and after that he could snap his fingers at the European settlers. But he was not satisfied to leave well alone. A month before the vote, he went to Algeria to play the role of Daniel entering the lions' den. He blithely ignored all the pleas and warnings of his Ministers and of the responsible military and civil authorities in Algeria. They feared for his life and foresaw the danger of major disturbances. His presence would act like a spark applied to a chamber filled with gas, with racial hatreds that make the most explosive gas-mixture of all. Nevertheless, he flew into Oran on the Friday, December 9, as scheduled.

De Gaulle's aim was clear. He was throwing down a challenge to the European activists. They were perpetually roaring, like wild beasts, threatening to tear him limb from limb. So now he walked into their midst, daring them to do their worst. It was now or never!

The precautions taken by the army to assure de Gaulle's security were fantastic. Scores of thousands of soldiers lined his route and scoured the surrounding countryside. When he travelled by helicopter, his craft was escorted by a score of identical machines, and the whole formation weaved about in an aerial ballet, so that a would-be assassin armed, say, with a machine-gun would not know which target to pick on. Incomprehensibly more fantastic, though, was the *pas de deux* with the would-be assassin which de Gaulle danced as soon as his feet were on the ground. There was no holding or protecting him then. Again and again, in town after town, he strode, with a quizzical death-defying smile on his uptilted face, into the milling throngs, offering his bare breast to any intending murderer.

Plan for Revolt

The *Algérie Française* zealots, despite the advance obituary notice they printed on their leaflets, refrained from murder in public. It was not part of their strategy to make a martyr of de Gaulle under the universal gaze. Their intention was to capture him and then dispose of him quietly. But as a first step they were out to gain control of Algiers and Paris.

Their programme was as follows. On Friday, the first day of de Gaulle's tour, Algiers and Oran were paralysed by general strikes, enforced — where necessary — by terrorist methods. In both towns, "warming-up" riots were staged by adolescents led by the neo-Nazi Jeune Nation organisation. On Saturday the young trouble-makers made way for several thousand veteran toughs, resolute men, fully trained and well-armed. Their orders were not to make use of their lethal weapons but to rely chiefly on shock grenades, which explode with the thunder of heavy shells and yet do not kill — unless they fall on top of a man. These weapons had been supplied to the *Algérie Française* Front by certain army units that were ready to mutiny.

On Saturday afternoon, the rioters were to be reinforced by a regular regiment of paratroopers who, wearing full battle-kit, were to drive into Algiers from their base 20 kilometres away, honking out the three short and two long blasts that signal "*Al-gé-rie Fraaaançaaaise!*" Col. Dufour, who had been their commanding officer until 10 days ago and who had gone absent without leave on being notified of his imminent transfer to Germany, would then reappear from his hide-out and take his place at the head of the mutineers.

At his side would be Lagaillarde, who had broken parole at the current barricades trial in Paris and had fled to Spain in order to participate in the new insurrection of December 10, under the supreme command of Gen. Salan, still for the time being an exile in Madrid.

Turning Point

THIS was to be the fateful turning point in the destiny of Algeria, of France, of Europe. Hitherto the army, that is, the bulk of the officer corps, had refused, notwithstanding their devotion to the *Algérie Française* concept, to do anything that jeopardised the unity of the nation and its soldiers. Therefore they obeyed de Gaulle, even though his "Algerian Algeria" policy was gall to them.

The planners calculated that the defection of Col. Dufour's men to the anti-Gaullist civilian rebels, would immediately change the whole situation. At this juncture, there would be a broken army, whose unity would have to be restored instantly if a calamitous civil war were to be averted. It would therefore be the patriotic duty of the officers to come to terms with the *Algérie Française* mutineers, that is, to replace Gen. de Gaulle with Gen. Salan.

For the sake of peace and quiet, and to obviate Communist-inspired disorders, 50,000 paratroopers were to be dispatched to France to seize all public buildings in the capital and the main provincial towns. A provisional military dictatorship would be established — nothing is so durable as the provisional, says a French proverb — and a host of liberals, whose names are already inscribed on a very, very long black list, would be rendered harmless one way or another. A certain amount of bloodletting would purify the country. As for the more than six-year-old Moslem revolt in Algeria, that could be ended in a fortnight, given the correct approach — merciless repression inside Algeria, and punitive expeditions against neighbouring Tunisia and Morocco, with the twofold object of wiping out the F.L.N. armies harboured there and impressing upon Tunis and Rabat the imperative need to show greater politeness henceforth to the renovated France.

The rest of the world would make indignant noises? One word, "Budapest!", would be sufficient answer to the Communist *bloc*. As for the Americans, after they had protested themselves hoarse, they would see reason: things would have come to such a pass where the only remaining alternative to fascism in France and the Maghreb would be Bolshevism. In the end, Washington would be as nice to Gen. Salan as to Gen. Franco. And why not?

It was a fine, apparently an infallible plan. Yet it went wrong. Lagaillarde was unable to find a boat to take him from Alicante to Algeria. Col. Dufour got cold feet, and on Saturday morning gave himself up to the Military Police. Now he sits meditating his miscalculations in gaol. Why did he throw his hand in at the crucial moment? Word must have got round to him that tanks, manned by loyalist troops, were concentrated in the big square outside the main Post Office in Algiers, ready to open fire and to crush the paratroopers. Moreover, at strategic points throughout Algeria, other loyalist units, composed of metropolitan French conscripts, were on the alert, prepared to shoot it out with the activists. The Gaullist forces had mobilised quietly, but effectively, and were in a position of overwhelming superiority: they were determined, come what may, to preserve the French democratic regime.

So, that Saturday evening, my activist companion in a rubble-littered street of Algiers was in a foul mood.

But, the curtain was rising on a new act in the protracted Algerian tragedy.

(This is the first in a series of articles on Algeria.)

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

New Look for Zionism

Davar (Histadrut) writes: "Important results are to be expected from the Congress in the vital sphere of Immigration; perhaps even a new and more encouraging period in the history of the Zionist Movement." The delegates were "very much impressed" by the addresses of the President of the World Zionist Organization and of the Prime Minister "and pleased by the common views expressed in them," the paper adds.

Ha'aretz (non-party) writes: "The President of the World Zionist Organization and the Prime Minister of Israel did not appear before the Congress as spokesmen of rival theories; it can even be said that the second speech complemented the first one." The paper goes on to support the Prime Minister's plan for bringing large numbers of young Jews to study in Israel.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam), while reserving comment on the Prime Minister's speech as a whole, notes the "alarming fact... that he did not mention the achievements of the Zionist Movement. This is disregard for the accomplishments of the Zionist Movement in the past fitted in with a lack of respect for its role today," the paper declares.

Hakoker (General Zionist) says that the two speeches by Dr. Goldmann and Mr. Ben-Gurion, "proved to what extent, for the first time since the establishment of the State, the Zionist Congress had become a central event and was again thought of as being of vital importance to the State of Israel as well."

Arab Threats

Lamerhav (Abdut Ha'avoda) says that the public should not, because of concern with domestic issues, forget the dangers facing the country on the foreign policy front. "It should not be forgotten that on the other side of the border a force is being built up to destroy Israel. The Arab uproar about atomic developments in Israel had two purposes, the paper continues. "It was firstly an attempt to make it as difficult as possible for Israel to receive outside aid for the construction of the atomic reactor. Secondly, they wanted to turn the 'atomic scare' into a new source of weapons... to be used... against Israel." The paper thinks that the UAR may have also hoped to bring pressure on the new American Administration.

Herut criticises the establishment of the "Israel Committee for a Free Algeria." There is no reason to believe the promises that the founders of the Committee supposedly received from the leaders of the F.L.N., because despite Israel's support for the independence of Libya, Morocco and Sudan, all of them adopted an anti-Israel policy after becoming independent, the paper says. There has also already been some indication of what Algerian Jews could expect from a F.L.N. regime, the paper adds.

Omer (Histadrut), commenting on the speeches by Dr. Goldmann and Mr. Ben-Gurion, says that they revealed the differences in emphasis between the speakers, but also the things that united them. The paper calls for the adoption of decisions "in the spirit of the common understanding of the importance of immigration and Jewish education."

ELI — By Meir

"He says what we need at the moment is enough Zionism to hold the Government together."

MARGINAL COMMENT

YEAR'S END

By Ben Kalonymus

THE end of the year is the traditional time for American journalists to look back on the events of the previous 12 months. During the past week the American press corps, having feasted with their equally traditional Christmas outpourings of goodwill, have proved no exception to the general rule.

There seems to have been general agreement that 1960 was a "year of turmoil" and a grave disappointment to the Great American Dream. It began with high hopes that this would be a year in which President Eisenhower, winding up his personal term of office but planning to hand on to another Republican administration, would make imposing gestures leading to a settlement of world problems, or at least a reduction of world tensions. But the year ends with a six per cent unemployment figure, a "minor" economic recession, and an outflowing of the American balance of payments. America is threatened with "Castroism" in Cuba and upheavals in the Congo and faced with a delicate political problem concerning her traditional attitude towards self-determination in Algeria and her responsibilities and dependence on her French ally. The situation in Laos is rapidly degenerating into what American journalists are already terming "Korea, 1960 model."

★

THE turning-point of this year of crisis is generally regarded as that May day in 1960 when the American President openly admitted responsibility for the U-2 spy plane incident. With a naive faith in the political advisability of a George Washington "I Cannot Tell A Lie" approach (not always used — how long-range were those long-range photographs of Israel's Negev reactor, and from what angle? — but unexplicably used for the flight over the Soviet Union), President Eisenhower admitted to spying over Russia and shocked millions of good Americans who had never thought that their government would ever stoop to such un-American practices.

★

NO end-of-the-year stocktaking is ever complete without a prophetic glance forward — and, especially so when this December falls between an American Presidential election and the swearing-in of the new President. Some eight hopes in the current spate of forecasts is pinned on the United Nations. Despite the trials and tribulations of the session just ended, they were only a faithful reflection of the hardships confronting the world, and the violence of the debates only mirrored the violence of international feelings. It is better to discuss and debate (and even gesture before television cameras and radio microphones) than to come to blows. United Nations acting in the Middle East in 1956 and now in the Congo show that the U.N. can be made to act when necessary, and the Congo action may show the way to the establishment of a real United Nations' police force (a similar forecast was made in December, 1956 and will probably be made again some time). "The United States will need unlimited patience with the new nations of Africa" was the general consensus.

★

WITH only three weeks to go before the inauguration of the new President, the press is still thrilled by the "Phi Beta Kappa-Rhodes Scholars Cabinet," but some doubts are creeping in. President-Elect Kennedy has appointed brother Bob to the post of Attorney-General and picked a former Harvard room-mate to fill his vacated Senate seat. Is this a foretaste of "nepotism and chum-ism," one commentator with a wry wit asked? Were Kennedy's election promises only Machiavellian cynicism, another wondered? The Wall Street Journal sighed with relief, having come to the conclusion that the new President has no intention of fulfilling all his promises. "The New York Times" Arthur Krock doesn't think he ever intended carrying out several of them, anyway. Walter Lippmann, the grey eminence of American journalism, seems to have shocked most of his colleagues and many of his readers by referring to Kennedy as "mirroring the conservatism of the age we live in."

★

BUT for the first time in history President-Elect Kennedy has invited a poet (Robert Frost) to read one of his poems at the inauguration ceremony, and Jacqueline Kennedy will hang modern paintings in the White House, so things can't be so bad after all.

Washington, December 22.

Readers' Letters

RARE DRUGS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Further to Mr. Preminger's letter regarding the procedure for obtaining rare drugs, in your issue of December 8, I wish to bring the following facts to the public's attention.

It is the duty of the Advisory Board appointed by the Ministry of Health to approve new drugs produced by local pharmaceutical producers or imported from abroad. It advises the Director-General of the Ministry of Health on the subject and thereby guides physicians in the therapeutical usefulness of drugs and protects patients from some which might be harmful.

The Advisory Board holds its meetings once in every four weeks. It is possible that Mr. Preminger had a different experience when, in a case which was not approved, he had to appeal twice, and thus, of course, the procedure was prolonged. As far as the new drug, recently manufactured in England under the name "Celbenin" or in the U.S.A. under the name "Staphcillin" is concerned, it is apparently effective against staphylococcus infections resistant to other antibiotics. As far as I know, no application to import this drug has as yet been submitted.

To my knowledge, it has already been used before in one hospital for a special case, without the unnecessary publicity which is harmful to the public.

I am sure that in the near future hospitals will be supplied with a stock of this new and rather expensive drug for special cases by private practitioners, it seems to me that the wide and indiscriminate use of this drug at the present stage would be harmful.

May I hope that your distinguished readers will realize, first, that there is no logical connection between the activities of the Advisory Board and the — dramatically publicised — case of "Celbenin" brought to one of the patients in a hospital, as Mr. Preminger had presented it, and secondly, that the Advisory Board, which is the same as boards which exist also in many countries, serves a very useful purpose."

Yours, etc.,
L. GELTNER, M.D.
Chairman of the Advisory Board

Asaf Harofe Hospital,
December 11.

TELEPHONE TROUBLES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As a newcomer in Israel, four days, I have found a way of getting to know the Israelis without moving from a telephone. At 35 agorot a call, I find this also cheaper than travelling for that purpose.

Take today. I wanted to know if I had any mail from the U.S.A., so I phoned the agents of American Express — Mediterranean Traders and Shippers. The number in the English book was 66160. Instead, I got another firm (though I should have got recorded instruction of the changed number), which informed me that this number was no longer that of the Mediterranean Traders and Shippers. The man was very charming and I was pleased even if only by his voice.

I then called 14 and they asked me what the Hebrew name of the firm was. As I begin an Ulpan only in January, I could not oblige. So the pleasant young lady gave me a number — 64492. I called 64492 and met another pleasant voice. This was not, however, the Mediterranean Traders and Shippers, but the Mediterranean Shippers and Traders!

The shopkeeper, whose phone I was monopolizing, was kind enough to look in the Hebrew book and, with the aid of his staff, began to translate and go through all the Mediterraneans and finally ended up with two numbers for the price of one. Five calls were therefore made instead of one — and then, I had no mail after all!

This may not be very efficient as a telephone service but, as it was a rainy day and I had plenty of time, I found it a very cheerful tourist service.

Yours, etc.,
MINA BRULMAN

Tel Aviv, December 2.

POSTAL NOTICES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With regard to your reader's complaint that post office notices of registered material, etc., are printed on such small slips that they are often not noticed by a person removing his mail from his mailbox (your issue of December 4), we wish to point out that this is no longer the practice.

Today notification is given by the affixing of a note to the door of the addressee's flat, which we believe is clearly visible.

Yours etc.,
DANIEL MOLAD-MENDELSOHN
Public Relations Officer
Ministry of Posts

Jerusalem, December 18.

AFRICAN STUDENT

If the reader who wrote to a letter signed "African Student," Tel Aviv, will let us have his name and address, he (or she) will be pleased to consider his letter for publication. — Ed. J.P.

"TELMA" HUMMUS NOW IN TINS!

For your convenience, madam, we now present you "TELMA" Hummus, the delicacy your family likes so much, in a handy tin.

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ISASBEST

Israel Asbestos — Cement Industries Ltd.

COMPETITION RESULTS

In the competition for the planning and design of a main office building for the "ISASBEST" works, the committee of Judges — composed of Architect H. Weigmann, Chairman, Eng. H. Zelicoe, Eng. R. Friedrich, the Company's manager, Eng. J. Carmi and Eng. P. Shiloni — has decided to award the following prizes:—

Exception—		Arch. Adam Ryzl & David Rust with the participation of Dov Ungar, Tel Aviv
Third Prize IL1,000—		Arch. A. Glueck & R. Idelson, Tel Aviv
Third Prize IL1,000—		Arch. Mordekai Oshua, Tel Aviv
Acquisition	IL 500—	Arch. M. Ravid & S. Schocken, Tel Aviv
"	" 500—	Arch. A. Gutman, Haifa
"	" 500—	Arch. R. Meltzer, Tel Aviv
"	" 500—	Arch. S. Gilad & Arthur Lyn and S. Elan, Haifa
"	" 500—	Arch. I. Elan, Ramat Gan

An exhibition of the plans submitted for the competition will take place at the Museum of the Architect, 24 Rehov Shlonsky (Ahuza), Haifa. It will be open from Jan. 1, 1961 to Jan. 6, 1961.

nevertheless . . . . I bought the best: COLLARO-STEREOPHONIC !

OFFICIAL OPENING
of the
CAESAREA GOLF CLUB

will take place on January 2, 1961 at 12.15 p.m.
There will be an exhibition match by two of the leading golfers of the world:

SAM SNEAD, U.S.A. — HARRY WEETMAN, U.K.

ADMISSION TICKETS may be obtained at Government Tourist offices:—

Jerusalem: 24 King George Avenue
Tel Aviv: 7 Rehov Mendele
Haifa: 9 Rehov Hillel

Because of limited parking facilities it is regretted that private cars cannot be allowed to the area. Special buses will be available for the journey to and from Tel Aviv and Haifa at a cost of IL3.50 for the return ticket. Bus tickets are available with the admission tickets at the above offices.

The Zionist Platform

ZIONISM and Zionists invaded Jerusalem, the City of Zion, this week to attend the 28th Zionist Congress. National flags flew everywhere in the Capital, greeting delegates from practically all lands of the Diaspora, except those of the Soviet bloc.

Even the ordinary man-in-the-street, preoccupied with his daily worries, responded to the spirit in the Capital. Kol Yisrael brought the opening session of Congress into every home, newspapers gave it top priority, everybody advanced his pet theory on the role of Zionism today, while delegates sporting Congress badges seem to fill the city's streets and hotels as well as the Binyanei Ha'Uma.

Over 3,000 persons packed the Auditorium of this convention centre at the gala opening session. Thousands were unable to obtain admission tickets. This session as well as the session the following morning, addressed by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, took place in a balmy Indian summer; then the rains came, and delegates from abroad claimed proudly that they had brought the country good luck.

The atmosphere at the opening was electrifying, in the best Congress tradition. The gathering of delegates and guests expressed its feelings in thunderous applause which reached a crescendo when President Ben-Zvi, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and Dr. Goldmann arrived.

The main address of the opening session was delivered in Hebrew by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, the dynamic President of the World Zionist Organization. He dwelt on the problem of Jewish survival, the threats of assimilation, and the position of world Jewry, with reference to the isolated communities in Soviet countries. A definition of "Zionism", conceived him said not of a "theory," he declared, and he stressed the increasing importance of aliya.

Mr. Ben-Gurion next day steered clear of polemics, but drove home his point that Israel is the only place where a Jew can live a full and free life.

The present Congress is not only ideological. The 28 Congresses held since the first took place in the Swiss city of Basle in 1897 have been regarded at various times as ideological, political, organizational, or as combinations of two or three of those attributes. The 28th Congress, the third in Israel and also the third since the establishment of the State, is occupied with both ideological and organizational questions.

The Zionist parties caucused and negotiated behind the scenes about future policy — in particular, about Dr. Goldmann's demand for a stronger Executive for the Jewish Agency. Dr. Goldmann's only gain so far had been to obtain Mr. Moshe Sharett's consent to join the Executive as a member without portfolio. His plan for a new full-time Israel Chairman of the Executive was also left unanswered, and three candidates invited to accept the office refused.

Dr. Goldmann warned that he would resign if he did not obtain the full assistance he requests.

For the first time, Congress was being attended by some 40 associate and fraternal delegates, members of Jewish organisations abroad which have not taken part in previous Congresses.

President Ben-Zvi addressing the opening session of the 28th Zionist Congress. The quotation from Herzl behind him reads: "We are a people, one people. I call for a Zionism of construction." Photo by Braun

Rabbinate 'Detente'

THE final showdown in the year-long struggle which has surrounded the elections to the Chief Rabbinate, which was expected this week as a result of elections scheduled to be held on Tuesday, was averted at the eleventh hour last Saturday night when Mapai and the National Religious Party concluded an agreement formally postponing the elections for at least six weeks.

The postponement which was agreed upon ostensibly to provide time in which to persuade the representatives of the Chief Rabbinate to return to the elections committee which they left several months ago, will, it is generally believed, actually allow for a postponement of six months to a year, during which time new legislation regulating the elections to the Chief Rabbinate will be promulgated. Various circles in both parties, which were the main protagonists in the long drawn-out struggle, also hoped that, by end of the cooling-off period will see a joint appeal by Rabbi Joseph Soloveitchik of Boston to serve as Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi.

The agreement between the two parties came only after Mapai suddenly found itself outnumbered by a newly reformed "Mir Coalition" of all the parties in the Knesset (excepting itself, which had undertaken to vote for the Rimalt Bill calling for a six-month to one-year postponement of the elections. The final brick of this coalition was cemented into place last week when the doctrinaire, anti-religious Ahdut Ha'avoda agreed to vote for the Rimalt Bill on condition that the N.R.P. agree to the separation of the religious judicial system from the institution of the Chief Rabbinate. The N.R.P., which had been conducting negotiations on both fronts, however, preferred the agreement with Mapai, especially since that party was more amenable to compromise when it realized that it could not win the vote on the Rimalt Bill.

The reduction in the tension on the Rabbinate "front" was particularly welcome to both political leaders, and the general public in view of the mounting crisis surrounding the latest stages of the Lavon "Affair."

The motto seems to be: "One crisis at a time."

Offer To Africa

ONE of the most exciting developments in recent history of Israel has been the sharing of her accumulated knowledge and experience with the emerging countries of Africa and Asia.

During the last week, Mr. E.O. Olaiya, Minister of Education in Eastern Nigeria, visited Israel to discuss education problems and the recruitment of teachers for his schools; shortly after he left, Dr. S.D. Chadzunda and Mr. Kessington Mtonesh, the Ministers of Education and Labour respectively of Western Nigeria, arrived on a friendly visit. They also were interested in finding suitable manpower for their schools and the university they are building to fill the gaps until such time as their country has its own trained personnel.

On a lower level, groups arrived from several countries in Africa and Asia, including the former Belgian Congo, to attend courses in business management run by the Productivity Institute and in Youth Organization organized by Gadna, Israel's Pioneer Youth Movement. These courses were arranged in pursuance of Mrs. Meir's famous offer, made at the end of the Rehovot Conference, of 1,000 scholarships for students from Africa and Asia. The response indicates that the people of the developing countries will participate in all the projects prepared for them with the greatest enthusiasm.

Crisis in Mapai

THE worst fears about the effect of the "Affair" on the Mapai leadership came true this week. Although it all happened last Sunday, it took another few days before it became known that Prime Minister Ben-Gurion seemed determined to resign shortly after the Zionist Congress. He would do this unless the Mapai central bodies succeeded in determining a course of action that would alter the situation as it was left with the Cabinet approval of the Ministerial Committee conclusions.

The actual crisis was touched off by Sunday's discussion of the Ministerial Committee findings, which saw the eight Mapai Ministers squarely divided on the issue.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, who had kept silent on the "Affair" since the Ministerial Committee was appointed at the end of October, came out with bitter criticism of the Committee's work and Mr. Lavon's own actions both as Minister of Defence in 1954 and during the past three months. At the beginning of the Cabinet session the Premier surprised the Ministers by his announcement that he would go on extended leave immediately after the Congress. His unusually sharp criticism after the Cabinet vote approving the Committee conclusions expressed the extent of Mr. Ben-Gurion's anger over the entire matter.

Mrs. Meir's Protest

At one point in Mr. Ben-Gurion's remarks, Foreign Minister Golda Meir left the Cabinet table after she had handed a note to the Government Secretary that she was preparing a letter of resignation, apparently in revulsion to the Prime Minister's stand.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's main arguments, and that of the three Ministers, Messrs. Josephthal, Dayan and Allon, who supported him by abstaining when it came to the vote, can be summarized as follows:

- Although the Ministerial Committee had had broad terms of reference to study all the material concerning the "Affair" and to submit its recommendations on future action to the Cabinet, it had limited its findings to the question of who had given the order for the 1954 security mishap.
- By deciding unanimously that the "Affair" should be considered as "definitely closed" in the light of its findings, the Committee had prevented the Cabinet from taking any further steps. It did not state anything specific as to Mr. Lavon's share in the responsibility for the initial planning of the mishap or for the unsatisfactory relations in the Defence Ministry in 1954.
- The Committee declined to call witnesses on the grounds that it thought that it had no authority to do so, but nevertheless it formed definite conclusions on issues with serious legal implications without having heard or examined the persons concerned.
- The unanimous findings of the Committee appear to be the result of an inter-party compromise by its members, achieved by avoiding decisions on most of the essential points.

The Committee Chairman, Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen, in explaining its conclusions, held that justice had been done to all those points by the inclusion of the reference to an order to act and not to consumption and speculations." He added that any officer knows the meaning of the word "order".

Mr. Ben-Gurion did not indicate any new proposals for a solution to the "Affair" deadlock, but it is known that he abides by his former opinion that only a full legal inquiry can provide the proper answers.

The Prime Minister's supporters hold that it is now up to Mapai, which has decided so far to stay out of the "Affair," to face the issue head-on and to rally behind Mr. Ben-Gurion. Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, who made every effort during the past two months to reconcile the parties to the dispute, was again in the limelight this week, as he is regarded as the only man in Mapai at present who can restore its unity.

Too Little Too Late

WIDESPREAD relief began to fall on Wednesday throughout the country. Not as the drought position seemed to be deteriorating from the critical to the hopeless. It is still doubtful whether the rains have come in time to save crops from a fourth consecutive year of drought, although of course they will relieve farmers of the need to irrigate and save the country from depleting the endangered water table even further.

Estimates of the areas of crops already lost range from 300,000 to 500,000 dunams. The entire region south of the "Tulkia Line" seems to have suffered irreparable harm. This week, for the first time, reports of total losses in the Central Negev and Lower Galilee areas were confirmed.

Last year the damage was evaluated at IL35m. The situation is made even more grim because the few settlements willing to invest in artificial irrigation are unable to do so because of the lack of national water resources.

Where will the country get the water to cover next year's agricultural and industrial water budgets? A serious cut in irrigated areas seems probable. Similarly, stringent rationing of water for industry and a prohibitive price for excessive domestic consumption are also possible.

Up to Four Million

Scientists estimate that the water resources of the country — after their ultimate development — will be capable of meeting the requirements of a population of up to 4m. people within 20 years. They are working on means to attain this long-term objective.

But immediate measures are essential to resolve today's crisis. The only possible source is the Jordan pipeline, and if the present drought will be instrumental in speeding up that huge project, it may after all turn out to be a blessing in disguise.

Histadrut Wage Policy

THE Histadrut Executive has finally formulated its own resolution on wages yesterday by accepting what has come to be called the Becker Wage Policy. The Histadrut only just made it in a race against the calendar, for the current national biennial collective labour contracts lose their validity at midnight tomorrow (December 31). The proposals will be considered now by the various employers' groups.

The employers have had quite some time to prepare their own policy. Since the Mapai Secretariat approved the wage proposals formulated by the Head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, Mr. Aharon Becker, it was obvious that no changes could be made when the programme became official Histadrut policy for the next two years.

The programme calls for an average wage rise of six per cent. But production workers and lower-grade employees in such service trades as hotels, restaurants and commerce, industrial workers will get a six per cent rise; all three-workers will be granted a ten per cent increase; in line with extra pay granted some time ago to workers in citrus groves; a large number of building workers will be given an eight per cent rise — but many who already obtained increased pay will not benefit.

Top and medium grade officials in the civil service, local authorities, the Histadrut, Jewish Agency and other offices will receive an average one-and-a-half per cent rise through increased seniority pay.

Mapai, said Isser, the Histadrut, have reiterated their insistence on retaining the cost-of-living allowance system in order to provide a buffer against price rises.

This latter point, no less than the encouragement of skilled labour, has been in the minds of all following constant reports of impending new taxation. This prompted the Mapai Central Committee to instruct its representatives in the Cabinet and the Histadrut Executive to make sure that prices remain stable and that "no taxes or duties be imposed on the general mass of the population."

Workers Worried

The general feeling of apprehension found extreme expression in such speeches as that of the Secretary of the Textile Workers Union, Mr. A. Arad, who reported "workers have told me that they are worried about the impending taxes and possible price spiral and fear that for Becker's six per cent they will have to pay out 10 per cent."

Mr. Becker and the Head of the Histadrut Industrial Workers Division, Mr. Y. Meshel, stressed that industry could absorb the wage increases without passing them on to consumers. Mr. Haim Fleser, the Secretary of the Building Workers Union, and Mr. Arad, who both wanted even larger increases, charged: "You ask workers for increased output but the profits go into the pockets of industrialists, contractors and hoteliers." Mr. Fleser's demand for 10 per cent for his union fell by the wayside, as did his plea to allow each Union to set its own policy.

Budget Speculation

THE Budget was approved by the Cabinet last Sunday, but its contents cannot be made known to the public until it is tabled in the Knesset. This will be done presumably as soon as the Government Printer has published the two weighty volumes which will probably contain between them close to a thousand pages.

Meanwhile, speculation is rife about the total expenditure and the increased taxation that will be imposed. The Estimates submitted by Mr. Eshkol totalled IL.845m. One evening paper announced that the Cabinet had raised them by IL80m., and another thought that the increase was only IL17m. A morning paper guessed that the increase might be as little as IL.5m.

Information concerning new taxes was equally varied. It is generally believed that property taxes will be up (both urban, rural and the levy on owners' capital was proposed), as will be taxes on imported machinery. Purchase tax will be extended to cover, in particular, services.

Trade union leaders, how-

profession that suggested taxes may offset the wage rises that the Histadrut has proposed. Even if direct taxes are not raised, the question arises whether the cost-of-living index will be affected — for living costs could rise to some extent without raising the cost-of-living allowance, which in any case can be changed only once in six months.

Should price rise sufficiently to drive up the allowance, this may upset a good many calculations in the Estimates. The allowance is not taxable, so that there would be an increase in disposable income to help pay for the expected civil service wage hike. Costs in the Development Budget would come in a similar fashion.

A further factor is the possibility or probability of the Government having to pay drought compensation. If food prices rise and increased expenditure becomes necessary for the relief of farmers in the North, the tax increases contained in the present Budget Estimates may not be the extent that bears the back of Israel's present austerity.

Parliamentary Report — *By Lea Ben Dor*

NO PRESS — NO FIREWORKS

A CLOSED session really warrants a blank paragraph, but that would be too dramatic a reaction for the history-making but rather unexciting secret meeting held by the Knesset this week. The House was unusually full — 116 out of 120 members attending — and everybody filed in with a self-conscious look on his face. There were no fireworks. Some people said that this was because the press box was empty and the members have given up almost all hope of impressing each other. As the result was also a foregone conclusion, there was really little left for anyone to get excited about.

A Knesset Member was asked what had been his impression of the session, what had he told his wife about it when he got home? He thought for a moment and said "I forgot even to mention it."

Mr. Lorincz, of Poalei Agudat, and a member of the Knesset Steering Committee, sought to propose that the record of the session should, after all, be made public. He said it had contained no security information of any significance and public knowledge would remove the stigma that the resignation of the Chief of Staff, who ends his tour of duty on Sunday, had been surrounded by any mystery. The suggestion was turned down, but it had been a perfectly sound idea.

Herut, which had insisted on the closed-session debate, was in a rather difficult position, and that is why they treated the matter in a gingerly manner. When the resignation of the Chief of Staff was announced in the middle of the "Lavon Affair," they believed, or tried to make others believe, that the resignation was in some way connected with the "Affair." Anyone at all familiar with high-level Army affairs was aware that Rav-Aluf Laskov had tendered his resignation about seven or eight months previously and that Mr. Ben-Gurion, as Defence Minister, had accepted it only at the later date because he wished the Chief of Staff to complete three years of service in his command. There had been speculation that the change-over might be delayed in order to prevent exactly the kind of rumour produced by Herut, but apparently Mr. Ben-Gurion did not think that an adequate reason for changing his dispositions.

Rav-Aluf Laskov was known to have certain reservations with regard to Mr. Ben-Gurion's ruling that the Defence Minister is authorized to consult with officers other than the Chief of Staff. Herut, however, declares that it wishes more, not less, civilian control of military affairs, and they are thus not overly sympathetic to Rav-Aluf Laskov's point of view. But Mr. Bader had wished to raise the matter in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, and had been prevented from doing so, or at least from calling the Chief of Staff for questioning on this subject. Snatches of newspaper interviews which appeared after his resignation may have misled Herut into believing he might have something to say on defence policy before the right forum. This is common practice in the U.S. when there are clashes of opinion within the army, but would be unthinkable here and in most countries with old-established military organizations. While they were thus determined to fight for their right to hold a discussion, they were not particularly interested in the outcome. Rav-Aluf Laskov is the loser by having his name dragged into a political debate, even if the final meeting to do with it. That is how the trouble with Herut — quite a number of good causes have lost prestige by being espoused by Mr. Begin.

* * *

THIS session was closed and the others were brief this week, in part owing to the Congress, but also because we are almost into the great annual budget race and there is little sense on embarking on any other major project now. Several minor laws and regulations were enacted, the only one of any interest being that banning the use of kerosene for petrol-benzine-driven motor vehicles. This turned into a two-hour duel between Mr. B. Izhaiov (General Zionists), who proposed amendments, and Mr. Gideon Ben Israel, who threw them out on behalf of the Services Committee of which they are both members.

Mr. Izhaiov was full of pathos. How could the law be so hard on a man who put "a tin or two of kerosene" in his car — depriving the Treasury of perhaps IL8 or IL9 for each tin — as to want to send him to prison? A man with a wife and children, was he a criminal? If they fined him IL4,000 for the first offence, they should fine him IL8,000 for the second, a year's earnings. By the third time, admittedly, he was an habitual criminal and might go to prison, Mr. Ben Israel was indignant at the phrase "a tin or two." Was that the way to speak of people who used contraband fuel? Mr. Izhaiov protested that his wording had been parliamentary, that he had spoken in the accepted manner.

Mr. S. Yusitchkant: *Not like they do in the Government, anyhow.*

Apart from that Mr. Ben Israel was innocent. There was no question of "a tin or two," for a car had to be fitted with a special gadget before it could burn kerosene. The assumption must be in such a case that kerosene was being used all the time. Nor did he accept Mr. Izhaiov's contention that it was not of place to withdraw driving licenses where an offence had been discovered. If the driver had caused the vehicle, which was a common occurrence, the owner must likely did not know it was being used with kerosene. What was the reason in penalizing him?

But Mr. Izhaiov was mainly perturbed that licences should be withdrawn and vehicles taken off the road by the order of an inspector, and without waiting for the court to make its decision. Mr. Ben Israel's explanation that there was little likelihood of mistakes was not altogether convincing, even if it is easy to tell what fuel a car is using. People do not like an anonymous inspector to have power over a man's livelihood because they have not the same faith in his integrity and reliability as in those of a judge. It is good to know that since the regulations which have now become law were first promulgated three years ago, drivers have stopped putting kerosene into their petrol, simply because it is too easy to detect and the problem has solved itself. The Treasury had stood to lose a large sum because it must leave kerosene cheap for the families that use it for cooking and heating. Everyone seems to have forgotten the suffocating stench that the kerosene cars trailed behind them, poisoning the air for other travellers. Surely that should have been reason enough to ban them.

The Middle East Scene — *By Amnon Bartur*

KING IN REVOLT

WHEN the news came late last week of King Saud's re-assumption of executive power in Saudi Arabia, the general — and natural — reaction in international circles was that the forces of conservatism and tradition had again defeated those of progress and liberalism in the oil-rich, desert kingdom. But this assumption was incorrect. During the two-and-a-half years in which Crown Prince Faisal was in power, the King managed to rally around him a group of young men, including a number of princes, who caused considerable embarrassment to Faisal's Government by advocating far-reaching constitutional reforms.

How much these professions of democratic convictions are sincere remains to be seen. Prince Talal Ibn Abdul Aziz, the new Minister of Finance, in an interview after his appointment, went so far as to criticize what he called "a group which still opposed the creation of a National Assembly elected by the people." This group, he went on, does not see the gravity of its position and does not seem to realize that progress is inevitable. "Those who have experienced one-man rule have got tired of it, and they realize that the only solution would be to give them a share in government through an elected assembly."

The New Cabinet

This kind of semi-revolutionary talk has not been confined, however, to the young princes in Saud's Cabinet. The king himself declared later that he intends to create a new constitution in accordance with accepted democratic practices. Turning to the subject of administration, he said his new Government wanted to introduce decentralization and to develop the government apparatus in such a way as to make it fit "the stage which we have reached so far."

In fact, the composition of the new Cabinet itself shows significant departure from old practices. Apart from King Saud himself, who assumed the Premiership, there are eight other Ministers, four of whom are commoners and the others royal princes. The commoners are relatively young and all well-educated.

Ibrahim al-Sawell, the Foreign Minister, is a career diplomat whose last post was that of Ambassador in Baghdad. He is an old a graduate of Cairo University.

Dr. Abdullah Khalil al-Tariqi, new Minister of Petroleum and Mineral, made a name for himself in world oil circles by his forceful appearances at various oil conferences. He was the first Arab to be appointed a member of Aramco's Board of Directors.

Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Hassan al-Sheikh, Minister of Education, is also a "technician." Educated in foreign universities, he was, until his new appointment, Deputy Minister of Education.

Sheikh Ahmed Shata, Minister of Trade, has also been promoted from the post of Deputy Minister to Minister. He is described as having wide experience in his field.

Prolonged Struggle

BUT whatever the truth behind the alleged reformist tendencies of the new administration, Saud's take-over was the result of a long, drawn-out struggle for power

Continued on Page 12

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TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Day	Hour	Carrier	To
SUN. Jan. 1	0030	EL AL	Rome, Zurich
	0630	T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Shannon, Boston, New York
	0830	ALITALIA	Rome
	0830	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1300	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	2045	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
MON. Jan. 2	0130	EL AL	Teheran
	0600	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	0600	EL AL	Istanbul
	0600	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0600	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0815	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul
	1100	E.A.A.C.	Nicosia
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Jan. 3	0030	EL AL	Johannesburg, Salisbury
	0030	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0600	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0600	SABENA	Vienna, Brussels
	0600	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1030	B.O.A.C.	Munich, Paris, London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
WED. Jan. 4	0030	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0600	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0600	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul
	1100	CYPRAIR	Nicosia
	2045	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
THURS. Jan. 5	0100	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0130	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0130	EL AL	Istanbul, Amsterdam
	0600	SABENA	Istanbul
	0600	K.L.M.	Athens, Rome, London
	1030	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1600	EL AL	Rome, Paris
	1830	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
FRI. Jan. 6	0600	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0600	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1700	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	To:
THURS. Jan. 5	TS "MEXICO" Limassol, Naples, Marseilles
THURS. Jan. 5	ATLANTIC Limassol, Piraeus, Brindisi
THURS. Jan. 5	ATLANTIC Piraeus, Genoa, Marseilles
FRI. Jan. 6	MSC Naples, Alexandria, New York

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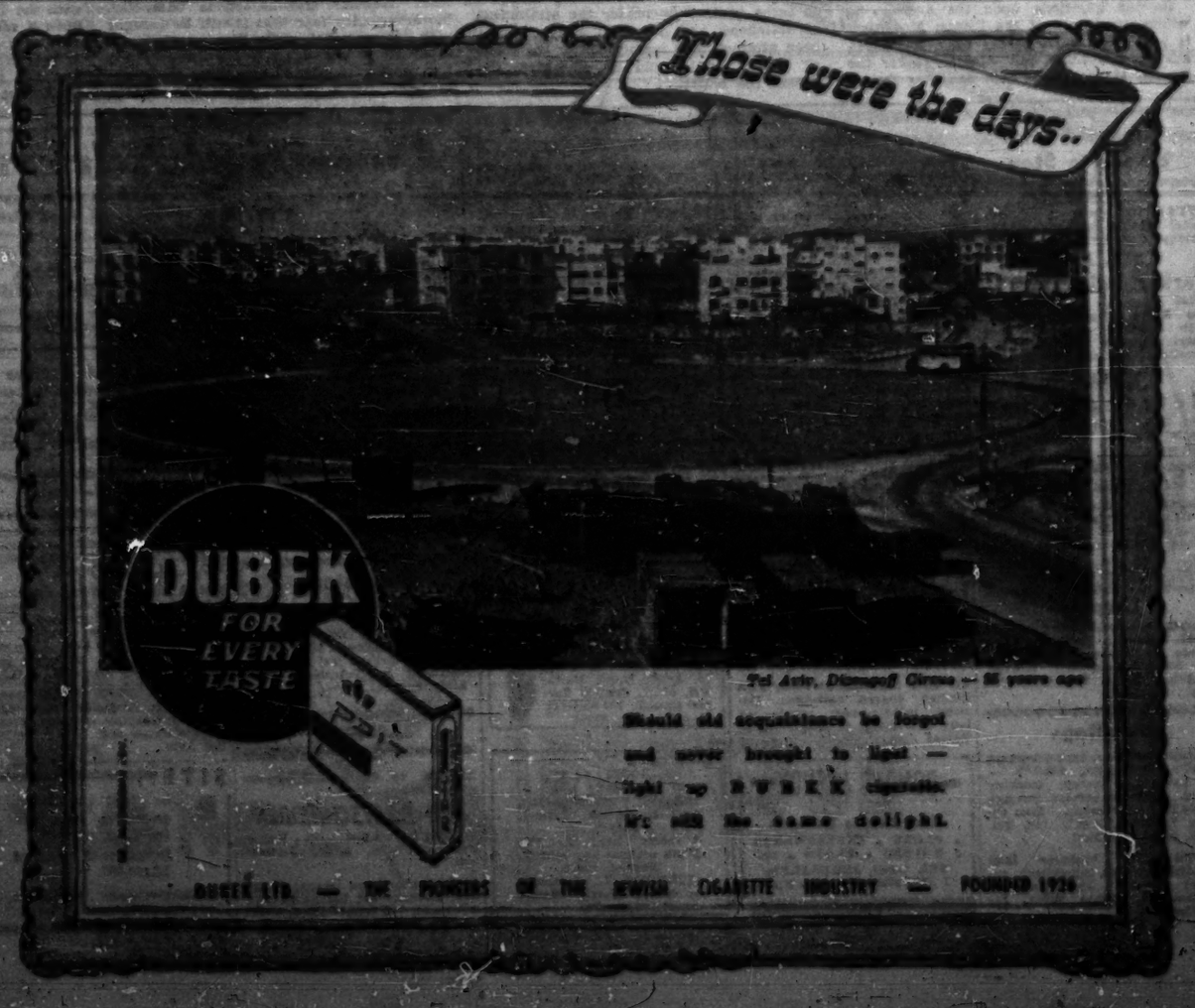
Those were the days..
Tel Aviv, Dizengoff Circus — 25 years ago
Should old acquaintance be forgot
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W.Z.O. FACES THREE CHALLENGES

By Moshe Sharett, MK

THERE are few subjects in Jewish life of recent import that have given rise to so much confusion and controversy as the question of whether the Zionist Organization still has a right to exist. In a way, such heart-searching and internal conflict are inevitable in the context of contemporary events, and need not cause so much dismay. An epoch-making transformation has taken place in the condition of the Jewish people with the rise of independent Israel—and it happened with staggering speed. I believe that it is inherent in human nature that there should be an element of lag and inertia in the process of man's psychological adjustment to new realities of life. It is under the impact of these new realities in our particular case that the Zionist Organization has been challenged to prove its title to continue to exist against the historic background which has undergone such a revolutionary change.

The challenge is threefold. First, on the face of it, an organization is an instrument for attaining an end, not an end in itself. Theodor Herzl's purpose in calling the Zionist Organization into being was that it should serve as an instrument for bringing about the creation of the Jewish State. That purpose has been fulfilled. The Jewish State has been created. Israel represents the decisive, spectacular, overwhelming triumph of Zionist philosophy, of Zionist faith, of Zionist vision and action. Yet once the end has been achieved there seems to be no further need for the means. The onus of proof to the contrary appears to be on the Organization.

Secondly, Israel today is of such enormous, universal significance in Jewish life everywhere that old distinctions between Zionists and non-Zionists, or rather between Zionists and a-Zionists, have been obliterated. What characterizes the present situation is a most impressive, world-wide rallying of massive Jewish support for the State of Israel, regardless of former organizational barriers or ideological divergencies. What purpose is served then by the Zionist Organization as such and why keep it up? If there is need to give an organized expression to the attachment of the Jewish people to Israel, ist it be something universally Jewish — a framework open to all.

There is a third challenge. It is pointed out that the Zionist Organization lacks vigour, that it has lost its capacity to attract new forces to its fold, that, in particular, it makes no appeal to the young generation in Jewry and that, above all, it does not concentrate on practical activities of a specifically Zionist nature, such as *aliya*, Hebrew education and the general deepening of Jewish consciousness. Again, this being so, what is the Zionist Organization's right to maintain its separate existence?

There is, of course, yet another challenge, addressed by some to every Zionist personally. It is why does he not make Israel his home. But even those who do not hold the view that the Zionist Organization is a league of olim, immediate or prospective, cannot ignore the first three issues.

The conclusions drawn from these queries and challenges are obvious, and seem, at first sight, perfectly logical. Yet on deeper investigation the issue by no means turns out to be so elementally simple and clear-cut.

Expression of Purpose

IN attempting this analysis let us exclude first of all such premises as are neither relevant nor valid. One is the invocation of memories of the past — the tribute, so rightly paid, to the monumental, historic merit of the Zionist Movement in bringing about the great fulfilment. But one can only rest on laurels: they are of no use as springs of action, they certainly cannot serve as roots to provide new plants. Another such premise of most doubtful validity is the claim that, as the Zionist Organization exists today, it is sovereign as far as its own existence is concerned and cannot be dissolved by external decree. Plausible though it may seem, this cannot carry the Zionist Organization very far, either into the future or into a state of real significance. The problem is not one of constitutional legalities but of the facts of life. If the Zionist Organization ceases to discharge vital functions, if it is pervaded by a sense of its own futility, no force of tradition or formal status will save it from disintegration and indignity.

So the questions upon the answers to which the future of the Zionist Movement is predicated must be the following. First, are there specific and vital tasks for the Zionist Movement in this phase of Jewish history, the central facts of which are the Jewish people around it? Secondly, if there are such tasks, does the World Zionist Organization or do the Zionist movements in various countries actually undertake and perform them?

In trying to answer these two crucial questions, it is worth while to consider first the problem of the Zionist Movement in its world-wide aspect, and then to examine the position of organized Zionism in one particular country, the United States.

What does the existence of the World Zionist Organization signify? First, it signifies the consciousness that there is a Jewish people, united in its global dispersion and representing one entity throughout the world.

Secondly, it signifies the conviction that this body of people is united not merely by the memories of the past or by an identity of faith and ritual, but because it possesses a central will and pursues a central purpose. In this respect the World Zionist Organization knows no rival in Jewish life. The central will and purpose which it represents are primarily to promote and participate in the growth of Israel — in numbers, strength and creative capacity — and to ensure the fulfilment by Israel of its historic mission.

Heritage of Herzl

IN the third place, it signifies that it is the aim of this world organization to radiate its influence throughout the Jewish people by inculcating in all parts of it the consciousness of its distinctiveness and unity, by focusing its energies upon the support of Israel and by deepening and enriching the significance of Jewish life in the Diaspora under Israel's inspiration. And, last but not least, it signifies not only an association for some worthy common purpose but a fellowship of sons and daughters of Jewry, a living communion of men and women who share the same convictions about their people's historic substance and destiny; who are united in the consciousness of their Jewish identity as the crux of their spiritual selves; who see in Israel the culmination of Jewish history, the focal point of contemporary Jewish life, an attraction for increasing numbers of Jews who feel the urge of personal transplantation.

Unlike all other Jewish associations of world dimensions — and there are such organizations today — which pursue essentially static objectives, the World Zionist Organization alone deserves the distinguished and exacting title of a movement. This is so because of the dynamic nature of its purpose and the part played in its life by its own spiritual credo. There is tremendous political and practical significance in the fact that there is a world framework — the Zionist Organization — and a world tribune — the Zionist Congress — which symbolize and express the dynamic unity of the Jewish people and its concentration around Israel.

Can this inestimable asset — inestimable primarily for Israel but also for the Jewish world as a whole — be so lightly surrendered? Or should not every conceivable effort be made rather to safeguard it and to breathe new life into it?

The Zionist Congress and the World Zionist Organization are the creation of Theodor Herzl's genius — the first as a tribune, the second as an instrument. Herzl bequeathed these two assets to the Jewish people and thereby wrought a revolution in its life. Upon Herzl's death, and for many years after, they remained facts of internal Jewish life, making little impact upon the world outside. But twenty years after the first Zionist Congress, Chaim Weizmann secured the international recognition of the Jewish people as a world-wide political entity — not merely as a historic fact, of interest to historians and archaeologists, but as a political fact of modern international importance; an entity internationally endowed with political rights in regard to the Land of Israel.

Five years later, in 1922, the World Zionist Organization was internationally recognized as a body representing the entire Jewish people on that particular plane. These are most far-reaching and important positions, again both in the internal life of the Jewish people and on the world scene. Without at least a reasonable assurance of adequate substitutes or alternatives, it is irresponsible to assume that these assets can be abandoned.

It is possible to argue, of course, that the Zionist Organization and its formal recognition by the powers of the world at that particular time were merely intended to serve as instrument for the attainment of statehood, and now that statehood has been attained they merely clutter the scene of history and should be discarded, the sooner the better.

But Jewish statehood, the consummation of age-long hopes and prayers and the product of a concentrated, dogged effort which lasted several decades, is not in its turn an end in itself, but merely a means to an end. It is not the crowning piece of the edifice. It is not even its top storey. We do not know when the edifice we are engaged in building will reach its top storey. Statehood is just a much broader base and an infinitely more powerful lever for the continuation and acceleration of the great historic process of the return of masses of the Jewish people to its birthplace — to the source of its inspiration and the site of its glory; a process of return, the historic goal or the ultimate end of which is shrouded in the mists of the unpredictable future.

This being so, the reliance of the Jewish State upon the Jewish Dispersion on the one hand, and the attachment of the Dispersion to the State on the other, have grown and are growing more intense, more compelling and more complex, than they were in the pre-State era of our recent history, and the need to give an organized expression to that singular nexus — unique in the annals of the world, without precedent in the past, without parallel in the present — is now more imperative than ever.

Asset to Jewish Life

IN point of numbers, in the dimensions of its membership, the Zionist Organization today is but a fraction of that great, solid mass of the Jewish people who are heart and soul with Israel in all her trials and struggles, who share her worries so deeply, rejoice in her successes, and pin their hopes on her future. But from the point of view of weight, as distinct from numbers, the special value of the Zionist Organization, and its unrivalled significance, lies in its being the only centralized

From an address by Mr. MOSHE SHARETT delivered at the Second Session of the American Zionist Assembly in New York last month. Mr. Sharett is co-President of the 25th Zionist Congress.

expression of the Jewish people's attachment to Israel in its world-wide scope.

If the Zionist Organization evacuates the scene of history, there is no certainty whatsoever that any wider or more representative body, or any alternative body whatsoever, will take its place. The odds are that its place will remain vacant. An inestimable asset of Jewish life will be lost, possibly lost for ever.

There is one thing that does not need to provoke controversy, the eternal and organic connection between the State of Israel and the rest of the Jewish people. There is no school of thought in Israel which believes — and it does not occur to any sane *sabra* to think — that Israel will ever divest itself of its responsibility to the Dispersion or to free itself from its dependence on it. The nexus is universally considered to be permanent and imperishable. What is the subject of controversy is the organizational form which the connection should take.

The parties to the dispute do not agree that, whatever happens to the Zionist Organization, there should be some world Jewish organization giving a tangible, as well as a symbolic expression to the connection. Those who would prefer, or, to say the least, would not mind, the disappearance of the Zionist Organization, would rest content with the establishment of direct and separate connections between the Government of Israel and each of the Jewish communities throughout the free world. That is to say, they envisage that in each country a Jewish organization would have to be set up for the purpose of entering into a special and direct relationship with the Government of Israel.

Those who oppose this idea are convinced that the proposed arrangement, if it comes about at all, will remain perforce of a most irregular and hazardous character. Moreover, they fear that it will be fraught with international difficulties non-existent today. It is one thing if the Jews of the free world, by way of exercising their elementary rights under democracy, choose to get together in each country with a view to cultivating this connection, and then join hands over state frontiers, in order, of their own accord, to establish a world organization for the purpose. It is quite a different thing if that connection becomes a subject of what might look like an intervention of a certain State in the internal life of another country.

Israel can evoke spontaneous emotional reaction to its work, to its achievements, to the problems of its future. It cannot implant such a reaction, and it must beware of appearing to try to do so by outside intervention. The validity and legitimacy of the attachment depend on its genuineness, and the test of its genuineness is its spontaneity. To enjoy validity and command legitimacy, to carry conviction as to its genuineness, the world organization must spring from below — it must grow out of the Jewish Diaspora as a result of its natural gravitation towards Israel, and not appear to be foisted by Israel upon the Diaspora.

Israel and the World

THE State of Israel welcomes direct contacts with any Jewish group or circle anywhere in the world. It cannot insist that all its connections with the Diaspora should necessarily be conducted through the channels of the Zionist Organization. Yet, from this natural reservation to the negation or disregard of the supreme value of a world tribune and of a world framework which would symbolize and activate the concentration of the Jewish people around Israel is, to say the least, a very far cry. Every conceivable effort seems to be worth while to maintain and strengthen these historic instruments.

But an effort is imperative. Despite all their value, these institutions can bring about their own undoing by remaining adrift and by not addressing themselves to the crucial issues that confront them.

The main organizational issue is one of apparently growing paradox. Here is the Zionist Organization, claiming to represent the entire Jewish people in its relations to Israel and to occupy a pre-eminent position in Jewish life generally. But the contemporary Jewish world is replete with organizations of all sorts which do not formally accept the Zionist programme, yet they all, or nearly all, feel attached to Israel in one way or another and are anxious to maintain a most intimate relationship with it.

To avoid confusion, friction and conflict between the Zionist Organization and these groups, between these groups and the State of Israel, between the State of Israel and the World Zionist Organization, against the background of the diversity, complexity and yet vital character of all these contacts, is it not indicated that the World Zionist Organization should strive to secure the association of other Jewish bodies, to group them around itself, insofar as they are ready to cooperate, and in whatever form their cooperation may prove practical?

The initiative and drive pursued in this direction for some time past by the President of the World Zionist Organization, with the full approval of the Zionist Executive and General Council and of the Government of Israel, deserve to succeed and must command the whole-hearted support and active assistance of Zionist parties and organizations in all countries. The long-term global interest of the Movement must here prevail against purely local and sectional considerations.

Recently, authoritative pronouncements were made in Israel by the Government and by the Central Committee of Israel's leading party, giving full recognition to the World Zionist Organization but envisaging the eventual formation of an all-embracing Jewish world association around the State of Israel. These resolutions have rejected the thesis that the starting-point for such an endeavour should be the scrapping of the existing world framework, that is, of the Zionist Organization. They rather envisage an evolutionary process which, starting from the present position of the World Zionist Movement as a rallying point, would gradually envelop and bring together all Jewish forces which accept Israel as a central asset of world Jewish life. The attainment of this high objective must again be primarily the concern of the Zionist Organization itself.

To sum up, the function of the World Zionist Organization is so vital that, if it did not exist, it would have to be created today, but of course it could not be artificially invented if it had not organically existed before.

Another fundamental reason why it is so important to maintain a world framework for the association of the Jewish Diaspora with the State of Israel is one that bears upon a most vital problem of Zionist finance. I use the term "Zionist finance" not in the narrow and technical sense of the financial arrangements necessary to keep the Zionist Organization itself going, but in its broader meaning as applying to the global effort of the Jewish people on behalf of Israel. This crucial aspect of the problem is curiously left out of account by those who think nothing of fragmenting or dismembering the connection of the Jewish people with the State of Israel by countries.

Financing Basic Development

NOW it should be clear to all of us, and primarily to American Jewry, that for decades to come the Jewish communities of the free world, and first and foremost the American Jewish community, will be called upon to finance development and absorption by gift monies on a considerable scale — gift monies which neither funds provided by the sale of bonds nor any private investment capital, much as both are urgently needed, can replace. This will be the position as long as Israel continues to be engaged in basic development work — that is, work which does not result in the creation of assets which are commercially usable as long as Jews, driven by material misery or spiritual enslavement, continue to flock to Israel without any means of their own, or are likely to flock to Israel if permitted to do so.

For reasons too well-known to require explanations, these gift monies cannot possibly take the form of direct contributions from abroad to Israel's treasury. So again, if the treasury of the Jewish Agency Executive did not exist, some such central and extra-governmental receptacle for campaign funds flowing in from other countries would have to be improvised because of the vital and indispensable function which they perform.

Centralization or Chaos

AS things stand, without that measure of common discipline which the various national campaign organizations accept in relation to the Zionist Congress as a budgetary authority — whether they are directly represented on it or not — the financial effort of world Jewry in the aid of Israel would become completely decentralized with regard to both the direction and sponsorship of the campaigns and the allocation of funds collected. The havoc which this state of things would then play with any organized development work is simply incalculable. Countries would be left entirely to themselves to decide whether to run a campaign at all, when to run it, what target to adopt.

They would be more and more prone to decide all these questions from the standpoint of local needs and interests, that is to say less Zionistically, rather than with a view to the needs and interests of Israel, that is by letting the Zionist approach predominate. The driving-force now supplied by Jerusalem which stems from the dynamics of Israel will be catastrophically reduced.

To add chaos to confusion, each country would then insist on its prerogative to pick and choose the purpose to which its funds should be devoted, that is, those projects which the local leaders, for whatever reason, might consider worthy or attractive. The present advantages of central planning and central budgeting, in accordance with a scale of priorities centrally and responsibly fixed, in the light of comprehensive review of all requirements and in full cooperation with the corresponding departments of the Government of Israel, would all go by the board.

Only this central form of planning, budgeting and disbursement can ensure that the global Jewish effort will have the highest measure of effectiveness. Even the new arrangement and disbursement of U.J.A. funds allocated to Israel has not impaired the basic principles of central authority and control. For U.J.A. funds can only be applied to purposes contained in the over-all Zionist budgetary programme, and their allocation is therefore fully coordinated and harmonized with the allocation of campaign funds from other countries.

The Zionist Organization, operating through the Executive of the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Fund, has done and is doing an enormous amount of most vitally constructive work in Israel with these funds in immigration, absorption, housing, land reclamation, settlement on the land, as well as in Hebrew education, educational work among the Jewish youth and *halutz* training in other lands of the free world. It has always planned its work comprehensively, in Israel and outside.

All this is not enough if Zionism is to remain, or other, is again to become, a movement worthy of its name, exerting its spiritual influence on multitudes, feeling that it helps to shape the destiny of the Jewish people, in deed and not merely in word, generating the people's national energy and directing it towards its historic goal. No amount of constitutional prerogatives or of technical functions can prevent the spiritual deterioration of the Zionist Movement. The World Zionist Organization now serves as a unique public platform, world-wide in its scope, it enjoys formal status legislated upon by the parliament of Israel and it wields important administrative authority in Israel, but these facts cannot guarantee its survival. If the Zionist Organization continues to rely on its outward attributes and does not address itself to creative tasks, it will be drained progressively of its life-blood and will eventually be reduced to an empty shell of its former self.

Must Meet Challenge

THE movement can only survive if it is revivigorated, and this can only be done if a new spirit is infused into it. What is decisive in the life of a movement is its substance, not its form, its living spirit, not its official status. In saying this, far be it for me to belittle, let alone ignore, the importance of an acknowledged formal status and of officially assigned public functions. But, again, no reliance should be placed on them as sources of new life. They can act as a stimulant, or as encouragement, to the movement's spirit. They cannot generate it. The challenge to the movement's spirit can only be met by the movement itself.

And the challenge must be met locally, in each and every country. Central world leadership is of far-reaching importance. The initiative, the drive and the concrete performance of the central organs of the World Zionist Organization can determine a great deal, but in the final analysis it is the men and women of whom the organization consists who must bear the responsibility for meeting the challenge. It is up to them to prove their idealism, their dedication, and their practical worth and effectiveness.

(To be continued on Monday).

Defining A Goal for Zionists

HOW long can the World Zionist Organization continue to function without a thorough reconstruction?

The first question to be asked, therefore, is: will this Congress proceed with "business as usual?" Obviously it is too late now to propose any drastic changes in the agenda. But it is not too late to express the fervent hope that, before the Congress adjourns, it will have allowed sufficient time to hear the opinions of those Zionists and "non-Zionists" who will have taken the trouble to travel to Jerusalem to protest the business-as-usual philosophy. (Incidentally, non-Zionist in this context does not connote neutrality to Zionism; it means merely that the organization so labelled has as its primary purpose some concern not directly associated with Israel.)

The next question to be asked is: is the State of Israel to be regarded as the ultimate goal of Zionism, or is it to be considered an instrument in the on-going evolution of the Jewish People? Before 1948, Zionism dealt with the state-in-the-making. Shall Zionism now deal with the Jewish estate, with Judaism as a civilization in-the-making? A third basic question is: Shall Zionists throughout the world continue to mediate their concern for Israel through the existing party structures? Or shall the State terminate this anachronism and confine its party affiliations to within its own borders?

We have repeatedly contended that the crisis in Zionism is in other terms the crisis in Judaism. Jewish life cannot be reconstructed without a strong centre in Israel; by the same token Israel needs the Diaspora, not only for material support but to enable Israel to fulfil its historic destiny as the living nucleus of the Jewish People. Zionism must be transformed into Zionist Judaism. To do that the instrument symbolizing Israel's relation to the entire Jewish People must be co-extensive with that People. This organic relationship between Israel and the Diaspora cannot, however, be realized until the pre-state party divisions among Diaspora Jews are liquidated.

Finally, the Zionist movement must redefine its goal, recognising the legitimate existence — at least for the foreseeable future — of a Diaspora Jewry united by bonds of religion, culture and ethical ideals with the Jewry of Israel, bonds which transcend the limitations of sovereignty and nationality.

From an editorial in "The Reconstructionist", a bi-weekly journal of Jewish opinion in New York, edited by Ira Eisenstadt, a member of the Fraternal Delegation to the Zionist Congress, representing the Rabbinical Assembly of America.

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J.N.F., ARABS AND STATUTES

By MOSHE AYER

THE news of the authorities' intention to adopt stern measures against leasing farm-land owned by the Jewish National Fund to Arab cultivators has a peculiar ring.

On the face of it, the J.N.F.'s Statute, prohibiting the cultivation by non-Jews of the land it holds in trust for the Jewish people, may indeed have been transgressed in such cases. However, one fails to see the need for urgent action in this respect, as the entire concept underlying this Statute is palpably outdated in the 13th year of the State of Israel, in which non-Jews are a small minority, and the Jewish farmers can be protected by better means than legal niceties. Moreover, on a closer view, one detects that the issue is both wider and more complicated. Admittedly, the practice of leasing plots of non-irrigated land to peasants of adjacent Arab villages — either for cash, or more frequently, on a share-cropping basis — has been spreading, and may assume sizable proportions in the course of time. But this trend constitutes little more than a natural consequence of the more widespread practice of

Changing Face of Farming Calls For Dynamism, Not Restrictions Writes Our Economic Editor

employing Arab hands during the sowing, weeding and harvesting seasons, in peculiar lines where no special skill or equipment is involved, e.g. vegetable-growing.

This tendency is therefore likely to make further headway as full employment extends to the countryside, leading to labour shortages in busy seasons, at the same time increasing the wage differential between urban and rural occupations, and attracting villagers — particularly Jews — to move to towns.

The replacement of Jewish by Arab farmers is therefore only the last stage in a lengthy development, to the whole of which appropriate care must be given if the danger is to be averted. Rather paradoxically, one finds that the sore point is the system prevailing of recruiting Arab farm-hands for "labour" settlements — whether of the communal or the small-holding type. This takes place largely outside the labour exchanges.

As a result, non-organized workers get paid 20-30 per cent less than the union rates, and it is this wage-differential which makes Arab-manned farming more competitive in some branches. One may doubt whether this factor is likely to be of major consequence in the long run, as the supply of Arab labour is also limited, and the increased demand for it is bound to raise wages as well. But the current situation is certainly abnormal, and should be corrected both for social and national reasons, and in order to speed up the economic development of the Arab villages.

* * *

SUBLEASING of farm land is, however, not confined to Arabs alone. Land has also been leased to private estates anxious to expand their farming area, and to a growing number of cases enterprising farmers on small-holdings have leased entire holdings of from one to a dozen of their fellow-villagers, who have either found themselves alternative employment, or prefer to work as hired hands on their own farms. Although in these cases the principle of Jewish land cultivation is not violated, they obviously offend the other basic rule of the J.N.F. stipulating farming by the tenant himself. More important, such instances undermine dangerously the very basis of a village as a social and economic entity.

It is much wonder that the Moshav Movement is up in arms against this practice, threatening the defaulters with sanctions and boycott, and invoking the State's help.

Here too, however, little will be gained by fighting the final stage of a development which stems from prevailing economic conditions, such as the declining rate of agricultural earnings, the decreasing profitability of small-scale farms, and the rising importance of managerial and agro-technical know-how in making a farm a worthwhile proposition.

The Moshav Movement justly points out that the best way to avoid the erosion of the traditional family-farm structure of our villages would be to provide them with full-fledged animal husbandry branches, but this answer begs the question, as even the present volume of animal husbandry can only be maintained with the help of heavy subsidies, and with ever slimmer profit margins. Experts have long ago explained that, with the increasing importance of industrial crops in Israel agriculture, larger farm holdings will become inevitable, whether in the form of communal settlements (which were overtaken by the small moshavim during the heyday of dairy and poultry output) or of private estates. The beginnings of this evolution has now become apparent.

* * *

WHETHER one approves or not, economic forces work their way, and are gradually changing the pattern of farming in this country. It has taken several years to get Israel farmers accustomed to growing cotton, peanuts and sugar-beet (and it will take several more years before their standards in these lines are competitive). Now they are faced with the need to proceed to more varied types of farms, based either on more intensive skilled labour, or on more equipment and on size.

In any case, at the moment our farming needs economic flexibility and dynamic planning, and not administrative restrictions.

ISRAELI DESIGNS SIERRA LEONE PARLIAMENT

The new House of Representatives at Freetown, Sierra Leone, now under construction, which has been designed by Mr. Dov Karmi of Tel Aviv.

Mr. Itshak Wasilevsky (left), Commercial Manager of the Port of Jaffa, is shown during a recent visit to the offices of The Port of New York Authority where he received an extensive briefing on the various facilities of the huge bi-state port from Mr. Sam Rothin (right), of the Port Development Department.

Economic News in Brief

Egyptian Industry

● "The government works against its own interests" writes Kamel Suheir in a criticism of the UAR industrial policy, in the current issue of the popular, Cairo weekly, "Rose el Youssef."

The Egyptian writer quotes a report submitted to Abdul Nasser by the UAR Vice-President and Minister of Planning, Abdul Latif Baghdadi, that "he had found 13 major defects in the government industrial planning projects which seriously hinder their success." The leading defect is said to be the appointment of army officers to executive posts of major industrial enterprises which need experts in the field and are handled instead by inexperienced officers.

Aluminium Expanding

● The long-discussed plan for the establishment of an aluminium smelter in New Zealand has taken a practical shape at last. The smelter will be built on reclaimed land at Bluff Harbour, where cheap hydraulic power is available from the Manapouri and Tesnau Lakes. Australia's Consolidated Zinc Corporation, which is to put up the smelter jointly with the American Kaiser Corporation, is to construct a power station of 100,000 kw., which is to be enlarged ultimately to 600,000 kw.

The smelter will have a capacity estimated to equal the combined production of France and Norway. The investment is to amount to about £A180m. The New Zealand project, however, is but part of a larger scheme which involves the establishment of bauxite mining and shipping facilities at Weipa (in the northern tip of Queensland), with a capacity of 300,000 tons a year, and the expansion of the existing aluminium smelter at Bell Bay in Tasmania. While this smelter is to be used to supply the Australian market, the Bluff smelter is to ship aluminium to the world market.

Brazil's Inflation

● One of the first measures expected of Brazil's new president is to unpeg food and public utility prices, which would increase the cost of living by about 10 per cent. At the same time he is likely to reduce government spending, and to end the constant inflation which has trebled the money circulation as well as the price level during the past five years.

The suspension of the multiple exchange rate system, encouragement of agricultural exports, and tax concessions to attract industrial investors will presumably follow suit. Regaining the confidence of international finance circles is essential to consolidate Brazil's critical external debt position. The country has had large foreign payment deficits for three past years, due to the decline of world coffee prices. Its short-term indebtedness now amounts to $2,750m., of which half is due by end 1963. Even on an optimistic reckoning, debt repayments will take 30 per cent of next year's export proceeds, and an average of 20-25 per cent during the next five years.

Taxation Patterns

● Recent financial statistics published by the O.E.E.C. show that the differences in aggregate tax burden between advanced industrial states are greater than is commonly assumed. West Germany has been found to be the most heavily taxed country in Europe, with taxes, local rates, and social contributions accounting for almost 35 per cent of the gross national income in 1958.

In Britain, France, Italy, Holland, Sweden and Norway the share of taxation in G.N.P. was about 30 per cent. In the U.S. it was over 25 per cent, and in Belgium slightly over 20 per cent. The differences in the taxation patterns are even greater. While in Sweden direct taxes yield almost twice as much as the indirect tax revenue, in Germany the proportion is the other way round, and in France indirect tax revenue is triple the amount of direct taxes.

The countries differ, moreover, in the role assigned to social contributions. In some of them — such as Britain and Sweden — most of the welfare expenditure (health insurance, old age pensions, family allowances, etc.) is provided from the general fund of taxation, with special contributions of the insured playing only a minor part. In the Common Market countries, however, these special contributions cover most of the welfare expenditure. As a result, proper taxation, in particular direct (excluding social contributions), is lower in these lands, and thus more incentive is given to economic enterprise, although there is the disadvantage of having the money collected at less progressive rates.

The Middle East Scene

Continued from page 1

within the Saudist royal family. There may be some truth in the theory that the timing of Saud's coup was precipitated by the recent royal successes in Nepal and Ethiopia, but the move was already widely expected. The Saudi-Faisal power struggle took a serious turn at the beginning of this year, when the king found himself in a position to try a come-back, and the bitter controversy, in which the whole of the Saudi family was involved, continued until last week.

When King Saud handed over complete executive powers to his brother Faisal in March, 1958, he did so under duress. Two factors forced him to agree.

In the first place, there was the fierce propaganda campaign from Cairo about his alleged role in a "plot" to assassinate Nasser and to prevent the then new Egypt-Syria merger. Secondly, a severe financial crisis overtook the country as a result of royal extravagance, and there was need for firm measures to prevent economic collapse. After a year or so of almost total retirement from government affairs, however, Saud decided to reassert his authority.

He was able to do so because of a combination of favourable developments in the Arab world, combined with material recovery at home. The most important change in Arab politics was the gradual decline of Nasser's influence, first in Iraq and then in Syria. The overwhelming Nasserist tide, which threatened to flood the whole of the Arab world during the first half of 1958, had been a decisive factor in Saud's decision to surrender his powers to his brother, who was and is far more acceptable to Cairo. What Saud did, in fact, was only to follow the well-known practice of lying low and letting the storm subside. Now he has seized his opportunity.

It would not be true to say, however, that the changes in Riyadh have come as a blow to Cairo, for the truth is that Faisal is no more favourably inclined toward Nasser than his brother; he is only more cordial and less hostile in his attitudes. The new Government is not likely to follow a new, openly anti-Nasserist line, and will perhaps maintain as strict a neutrality in inter-Arab disputes as its predecessor had done.

Internal Preoccupations

THUS, apart perhaps from the dispute with Britain over the frontiers of the Persian Gulf protectorates, particularly over Bursimi, Saud is expected to concentrate his efforts on the home front. For five years foreign experts employed by the Saudis have been urging the establishment of a development board to apply the country's resources to national purposes, but no great headway has been made. The main difficulty is that any long-term forward planning must be accompanied, if not preceded, by a thorough reform in the administration.

This is a very difficult task, if only because of the lack of capable administrators. As a correspondent in Saudi Arabia wrote recently:

"Most departments are overstaffed at the top and overwhelmed with incompetents below. The result is much paper and little effect. The system, perpetuated by corrupt inefficiency, becomes deprived of all responsibility. Junior officials work quickly to rule without knowing why the rules are there."

These are the kind of internal problems with which the new Saudi Government will have to wrestle, and wrestle long. They are not likely to leave Saud with much time for anything else.

Arab Bank Opens Branch in Nigeria

THE Arab Bank Ltd., registered in Jordan, is to open three branches in Nigeria. The Deputy-Director of the Bank, Khaled Shoman, has announced that there will be branches in Lagos, Kano and a third town.

He stated that the Bank's decision to open three branches in newly independent African countries has been adopted "to counteract Israel's economic expansion in these countries." The Bank also plans to open two branches in Rabat and Casablanca.

The Arab Bank Ltd. has 45 branches throughout the Arab countries including Khartoum and the Persian Gulf Emirates.

Its assets amount to 120m. Jordan dinars and it has shareholders in all Arab countries.

Stocks and Commodities

Year Ends on a Firm Note

THE last trading day of 1960, which fell on Wednesday (dealings on Thursday were already on the new account of 1961) featured a very strong tone in almost all sections of the market. It appears that bargain-hunters, who were not disturbed by year-end liquidity considerations, decided to make their investments, thus bringing some prices to new high levels. This firmer tone was already evident earlier in the week, when prices in both the linked section and the ordinary shares section advanced quite sharply. Prices on Wednesday last were thus generally considerably higher than a week earlier.

In the long list of gains the following should be mentioned: Palestine Electric Ordinary stock, 6 per cent Prefs and 4½ per cent Second Prefs, advanced by some 15 points. Similar gains were recorded by Bank Leumi Investment, Elkern Investment, Israel Land Development, Palestine Potash, while Teva has advanced even more. Smaller gains were reported for Fertilizers And Chemicals, Bank Leumi, General Mortgage Bank, Ramco, I. Z. Feuchtwanger Investment, Moller Textiles, Ata, Delek and a few others. On the Blue List (Free market) Nechushtan, Yam Hamelah B Founders and Dubek touched new highs. The Naphta shares and Lapidot underwent quite sharp fluctuations during the week, but recovered on Wednesday, reverting to their last week's levels.

There were two weak spots on the official list. Israel American Paper Mills was affected by the confusion created by the Company with references in its quarterly dividend. It announced some time ago its intention to pay the regular 2½ per cent cash dividend, but at the end of last week advised the Stock Exchange that the announcement was to be considered cancelled. Dealings were immediately suspended. An investigation by the Stock Exchange Council cleared up the misunderstanding. The company announced that the quarterly dividend will be two per cent in the form of bonus shares. Subsequently prices recovered slightly but remained depressed. The second decline was in Palestine Cold Storage shares, probably because of reports that the Company would not pay an interim dividend as was done last year.

The firmness in dollar-linked bonds could be attributed, at least in part, to funds emanating from the redemption of Tavel dollar-stock and the search for re-investment in linked bonds. Among the linked bonds Yam Hamelah 5 per cent debentures were prominent with persistent purchasing which brought a gain of 5 points during the week. It may be recalled that the entire issue is IL250,000 of stock linked to sterling, while only slightly more than IL100,000 of the stock is available on the Tel Aviv Stock Market. The 5 per cent interest is also linked to sterling. The 6 per cent Development Loan, which was offered to Tavel dollar-holders in exchange for redeemed bonds on terms mentioned in our previous reports, have been introduced in the meanwhile onto the official list.

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ECONOMIC COMMENT

Deficits At The Treasury

STATISTICAL information about Government finance is still woefully inadequate, despite the general improvement in the provision of statistics in Israel. Although the Budget Estimates contain analytical tables and illuminating comments, these annual summaries cannot replace the regular issue of suitable statistics every month, or at least every quarter. The Accountant-General's semi-annual report is also published only after considerable delay; by the time it appears interest is concentrated on the coming budget rather than on analysis of the past fiscal performance. But such an analysis is essential to understand the proposals for the future, and the lack of adequate and timeous statistics leads to dangerous rumours and misunderstandings.

This has happened with the last report, covering the period April-September 1960, although it contains valuable information. Contrary to the prevailing impression, the Report shows that the deficit created during that period stems not from any lag in tax revenue, but from the excessive level of government expenditure.

Admittedly, the report lists several shortfalls in ordinary revenue items amounting to an aggregate of IL5.5m. compared to the seasonal targets, but the figure is of no real significance, because the targets appear to have been set too high, being based on over-estimates of annual revenue. Thus the annual target for income tax was 7 per cent (IL22m.) higher than in 1959/60, notwithstanding the fact that tax collections in that year were almost 10 per cent (IL30m.) below the estimate. Similarly, the figure for collections of "interest and sundry revenue" was more than 50 per cent above that of 1959/60, apparently because actual collections in that year exceeded the targets by 25 per cent.

These wide margins of error in estimating income only show that too much importance should not be attached to this year's "lags." What matters more is that actual collections in the first half of the current fiscal year exceeded the amounts of the corresponding period in 1959 by wide margins. Direct tax revenue increased over 21 per cent, the indirect tax collections by 17 per cent, and the total ordinary revenue by 26 per cent.

Moreover, the amounts collected represented a greater proportion of the target than was the case in the first half of the preceding fiscal year. 42.9 per cent of the total ordinary revenue estimate was produced in the April-September 1960 period, as compared with 42.2 per cent in 1959 and with 42.8 per cent of the actual collections that year.

* * *

HOWEVER, this encouraging development has been reversed by the mounting level of expenditure. In the first half of 1959/60, spending for items included in the ordinary budget amounted to 41.7 per cent of the annual vote. In the corresponding period this year the figure was 43.7 per cent. The Accountant-General's comment on this point that "in the face of lagging realization of revenue we could not slow up the implementation of the budget at a similar pace" must have been written, therefore, with his tongue in his cheek, for the percentage of budget implementation has actually risen more than the percentage of revenue collections.

As a result, a seasonal deficit of IL10.7m. was incurred (compared with last year's IL4.9m.) of which IL5.2m. was due to left-overs from the last year's budget. Of the additional IL110m. spent in this period, defence and subsidies accounted for IL46m., while spending of the Ministry of Labour remained below last year's level due to the improved employment situation.

In the Extraordinary Budget, the revenue collection proceeded along similar lines. Although in the past fiscal year revenue in the respective items had remained 26 per cent below estimate, the target for the current year was increased by over nine per cent. Nevertheless, actual income in the first half of the fiscal year amounted to 38.8 per cent of the higher target figure, as compared with 37.8 per cent in 1959/60. This achievement has only been possible, however, due to the increased income from foreign loans and from the American aid counterpart funds, while the revenue expected to come from domestic loans remained below the expected level.

Significantly, the current annual estimate has been put at IL110m., although in the past year only IL46m. was raised out of the H-Bonds, budgeted for this item, and despite the fact that only IL20.4m. was raised in the first half of the year, less than the IL24.5m. raised in the corresponding period of 1959.

Forty-three per cent of the total extraordinary expenditure was spent in the first half of the current year, as compared with 42.6 per cent in the first half of 1959/60. This comparison is likely to falsify the actual situation, however, for last year's estimates were inflated by the amounts earmarked for immigration from Rumania which did not materialize according to schedule. Almost 50 per cent of the 1959/60 actual extraordinary expenditure took place in the first half of the year. This is much more than in the current fiscal period.

The Development Expenditure proper remained almost at the past year's level, and if no substantial rise takes place in the second part of the fiscal year, the target of IL402m. may not be reached. On the other hand, more was spent this year on repayment of debts. In any case, the excess of expenditure over revenue in the extraordinary items, usual in the first half of the budget year, has not been relieved: it amounted to IL36m. in the period under review (18 per cent of the aggregate) as compared with IL28m. a year ago.

* * *

THE Treasury had thus to cope with an aggregate deficit of about IL46m., to which must be added over IL18m. for financing increased stocks and other short-term items. To relieve the stress, IL8m. was cut from the special loan fund used for facilitating the collection of income-tax arrears, while arrears in implementing scheduled payments were increased by IL4m.

Most of the remaining sum was obtained by borrowing from the Bank of Israel (an additional IL36m.) and from the American food surplus sales counter-part funds (IL22m.). This was the position at the end of September.

It is to be hoped that provisional figures concerning the Treasury's performance in the third quarter of the fiscal year will be included in the forthcoming Budget Estimates for 1961/62.

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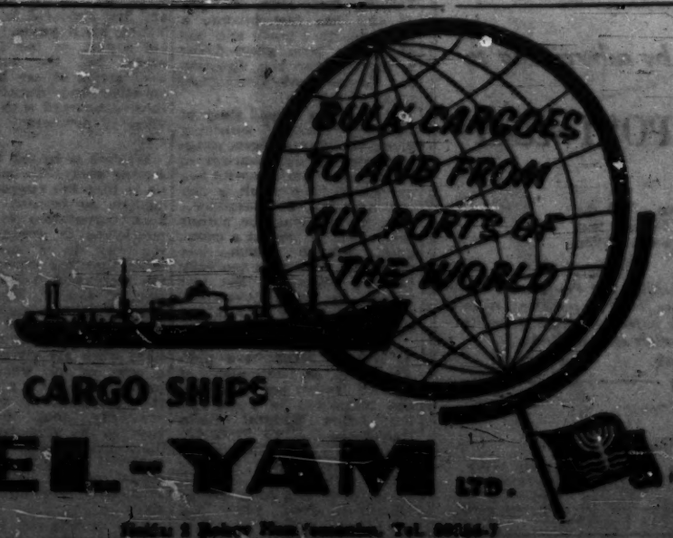

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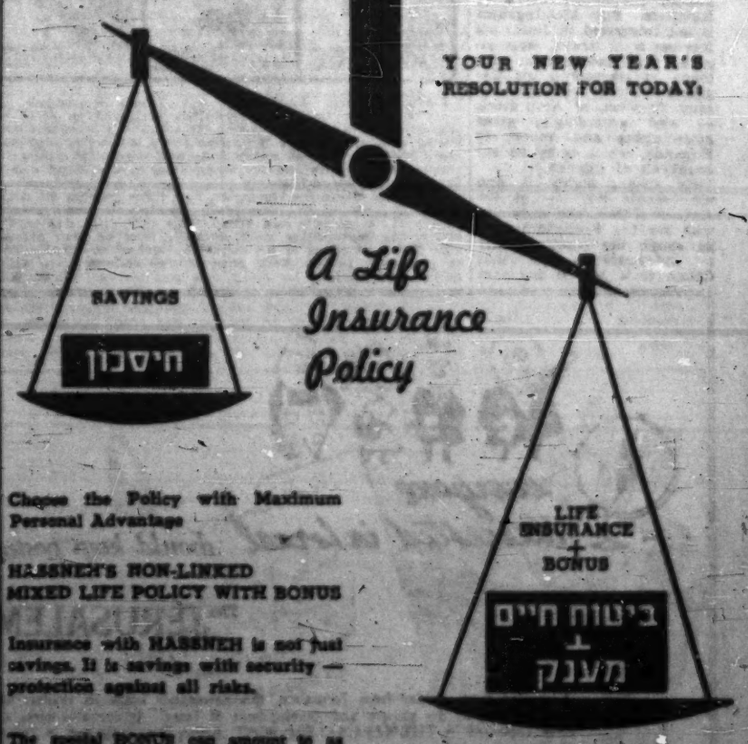

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Companion to James Joyce

A READER'S GUIDE TO JAMES JOYCE by William York Tindall; Noonday Press; $1.65.

By Geoffrey Wigoder

IN one of the stories in Joyce's "Dubliners," a boy meets a rather strange old man and comments to his companion, "A queer old josser." For anybody living in Dublin, especially a few decades ago, the phrase would be recognizable everyday speech. But for Mr. Tindall, a mid-twentieth century American critic, "Josser, according to Webster, can be English slang for a simpleton, which hardly seems to apply; but the word can also be pidgin-English for a devotee of a joss or a god. In this sense the old josser could suggest the Church, burner of Irish joss-sticks."

If critics were to move away from Webster and into everyday life, many things would be clearer ("an old josser" in Irish street-slang is not an old simpleton but is a term used for an old person or character, parallel and possibly of the same etymological derivation as the English "old geyser").

"Nothing in Joyce," says Tindall, "is accidental." While that is probably true as far as "Ulysses" and "Finnegan's Wake" are concerned, the question arises whether the technique can be extended backward in time to "Dubliners" and "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man." There can be no doubt that the germ of the later technique was evolving in the young Joyce, but, the extent to which it was applied in the earlier works is debatable. Maybe it is justified to apply a "Finnegan's Wake" analysis, word by word, to "Dubliners," but I suspect that this is over-enthusiastic. The critics become so excited with exploring the later works that they extend the interpretations to the earlier ones which, although compact and subtle, are not really meaning-packed on the same scale.

But the search for hidden meanings in Joyce becomes a fetish and one feels that many of the interpreters have become entwined in their own labyrinthine cords. "Blue," writes Mr. Tindall, explaining a phrase in "Ulysses," "the colour of Gertie's undies, is the Virgin's colour. Joyce had the first edition of "Ulysses" bound in blue and white, which are the colours of the Virgin, of Israel, of Greece and, though he could not know this, of Columbia University, a centre of Joycean studies (Mr. Tindall teaches at Columbia). Or again, referring to "Ulysses"—"The three parts of the book begin with the letters SMP. The first part, devoted to Stephen, begins with S to suggest his devotion to himself. The second part, devoted to Bloom, begins with M to show his devotion to Molly. The third part devoted to her begins with P to show her devotion to Poldy or Leopold. That S, M, P are also traditional signs for parts of the syllogism may hint the logical progress of Joyce's structure." Which is all very profound but I may be permitted to doubt whether all this ever occurred to Joyce. I am reminded of the ingenuities of the Baconian theory and Wyndham Lewis' application of the same type of argument to demonstrate most convincingly that Queen Victoria wrote Tennyson.

Sense of Guilt

But with this general reservation, it must be said that Mr. Tindall has written an excellent companion to Joyce's works. Serious readers of the later books will require more detailed studies, but many of the essentials will be found here. There are many layers of implication that each reader has to discover for himself. Thus Mr. Tindall gives little more than a passing mention to the sense of guilt that pervades these works. But Stephen Dedalus is loaded with guilt (subconsciously of his break with Catholicism; consciously of his refusal to visit his dying mother); Bloom's sins are less significant but nevertheless constantly irking; while Earwicker in "Finnegan's Wake" is constantly haunted by a massive guilt feeling resulting from an "undefined sin. But if Mr. Tindall practically by-passes this aspect, he reveals so many layers and frequently shows such fine critical insight that it would be churlish not to be grateful for his work, especially his exposition of the text. And fortunately Mr. Tindall has a sense of humour; heaven preserve us from humourless Joycean critics (Joyce himself dubbed "Ulysses" the "farced epistol to the hibruws").

Most important, Mr. Tindall approaches Joyce with love; "Besides the attractiveness of the surface—the wit, the verbal felicities, the rhythm and texture of the sentence—I get from 'Ulysses' the minor pleasures of exploration and puzzle-solving. Each time I enter the maze I come closer to an apprehension of the great design. The form of 'Ulysses' seems that of architecture, of sculpture, of music, and of all things beautiful and true. At once aloof and compassionate, serious and gay, Joyce seems Mozart's rival. For me the significance of the form Joyce made and I all but apprehend is a humane and charitable understanding of mankind that makes me glad to be alive and part of it. Charity, for me, is the radiance of this whole, this intricate harmony."

AUDREY BERGNER: "Landscape" (oils).
From the artist's current exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists House.

Voice for Anglo-Jewry

THE JEWISH QUARTERLY, Autumn 1960. London.

By Arthur C. Jacobs

MR. J. Sonntag's "Jewish Quarterly" has been appearing in London since 1953. This fact in itself is something of an achievement, since it is difficult to keep alive in England a serious literary and artistic periodical unless one has generous financial backing from some enlightened organisation. The "Quarterly" has grown physically in size from a small booklet, rather like the catalogue to a not very popular exhibition, to a full-scale magazine which looks rather more like its contemporaries.

In its seven years of existence it has published a vast and variegated amount of material relating to Jewish creativity in many spheres. When it first appeared it was in one strong sense an appeal to Jewish talent in England, which seemed to exist but was undeveloped. Mr. Sonntag himself has always stressed the importance of a living inter-relation between writers and their community, and his magazine is intended in a large part to serve this function. Now it is able to welcome what Alexander Baron writing in the latest issue calls a "new wave" of Anglo-Jewish writers, and, indeed, it is possible to reel off a decent-sized list of names, Kops, Weaker, Raphael, Charles, Glanville, who have published works on Jewish subjects.

Jewish Awareness

Yet I am not sure how successfully the magazine has managed to integrate it's material. There is undoubtedly a growing awareness of their Jewishness among Anglo-Jewish writers. Arnold Weskar in a review of Gerda Charles' novel "The Crossing Point," tries to pin down, with a really striking quotation, something of the quality of Jewishness outside Israel, but I am left with the feeling that his attempt remains in a sort of vacuum. There isn't I feel a real context in which Weskar's Jewishness, tied up with a peculiarly vital messianic socialism, coincides with, say, Brian Glanville's Jewishness, emerging from his curiously obsessed attack in his novel, "The Bankrupts" on the alleged materialism, philistinism and general unattractiveness of suburban London Jewry, or with the poetry of Jon Silkin where Jewishness is seen as a humanistic concern for the condition of the victim against the background of the concentration camps and the effects of their state of mind in modern society. And the only place one can expect to find such a context is the "Jewish Quarterly."

Perhaps a large part of the fault lies in the character of the Anglo-Jewish community itself. I do not believe that Anglo-Jewry is any more corrupt or degenerate than its neighbours, but it has never found a "form" for itself, or really succeeded in establishing dialogue within itself. On the other hand I think some aspects of the magazine's treatment could be improved on. It has interviews with new writers which are I feel a little too cosy, a little too close to being the contents of a brochure for the faithful. I think the writers might have been more successfully persuaded to speak for themselves.

Yiddish Literature

This lack of integration and my own doubts about presentation extend in one or two other directions, particularly in the magazine's translations from and about Yiddish literature. Again in the latest issue there is a translated extract from a long poem by Yitzhak Katzenelson which feels like a powerful piece of writing in its own right, but I would rather have read it in its own right, and not have it heavily surrounded by the fact that Katzenelson died in Auschwits, which was an outcome of Adolf Eichmann's career. I am treading on dangerous ground here. What I mean is I would rather have listened to the naked voice of the victim than have interpretation interposed.

There is, I am aware, a major problem in the treatment of Yiddish literature. Its terms are, generally speaking, very unlike those of other modern literatures, and its achievements are enormously difficult to correlate. But it has to be fitted in somehow.

I also wanted to add a little about fitting in Israeli writing (the magazine has published a good many translations from Hebrew — in the present issue a poem by T. Carmi — and notes on the Israel cultural scene) but this is too complex to begin here.

At any rate in suggesting ways in which the magazine might become more integrated I am not necessarily recommending that it should adopt the slickness and sociology of its American contemporaries, "Midstream" or "Commentary." These are good magazines, but I think Anglo-Jewry requires a different sort of voice. Its growth is implied behind the writings of Weskar and others.

I hope I have not seemed too carping in my criticism of the "Jewish Quarterly." I am grateful for many things that have appeared in its pages, and I care for its continued existence. I wish I had been able to speak less privately about it to people in Israel.

Study of U.S. Aliya

A short study of immigration from the United States, "A Century of U.S. Aliya," by P. E. Lapide, was published this morning by the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel.

The author of this research into the historical and statistical background of American immigration to Israel stresses the twofold purpose of the work: "to assess the true dimensions of the mainstream of Western aliya and to supply the basis for further research which might serve as a basis for the formulation of a long-term policy for Western aliya."

In her introduction the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir, in her capacity as Chairman of the Henrietta Szold Centennial Committee, writes:

"In reading this book, one is struck by a unifying pattern in the cavalcade of personalities and events which make up the story of the Americans who have joined the ranks of Israel's pioneers. As such, it is a significant contribution to a fuller appreciation of Henrietta Szold and all the thousands of compatriots who have come here to make her vision come true."

The 150-page book, ($3.50), illustrated by Alex Beriyne, is a summary of a longer work to appear in Hebrew next spring.

Uganda Revisited

By MAX NUROCK

UGANDA, by Harold Ingrams; His Majesty's Stationery Office, London. 365 pp. with map. 30/-. (Available on loan at the British Council Library, Tel Aviv.)

FROM 1937 to 1945, I was Deputy Secretary in Uganda, at the centre of things and perhaps a small part of them. I was at the coronation of the restive Kabaka and might well have reported it with a prismatic colourfulness that Mr. Ingrams misses. I knew young Frederick Mutesa as a brilliant, barefooted, full-back in the Buds (Anglican) secondary school XI, playing on gravelly murram. I saw the start of the hydro-electrification of the Ripon Falls and the advent of major industry to Jinga. I keep fairly in touch with Uganda affairs. Hence much of this survey, in fact and folk-lore, in tales of geography or government is so familiar.

This work, however, lacks the impact of a fresh approach or fine writing. For ... and futures, I prefer "The Times"; it all depends on fitting a feudal and refractory Buganda, with a self-willed monarch, into the shifting mosaic of a unitary Uganda; on federation, or confederation, with Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia in the offing; and on the ghost of apartheid, or bland dictation, for ever laid.

A tiny, solid and sober Jewish community exists in Kampala. But Mr. Ingrams is not interested in Jews; his interest is in Arabs, especially of the Hadhramaut. He tends to glamourise his Baganda — who are indeed, in faint fraction, of Arab stock — and accordingly, gives more space and import to Buganda, which is by no account all of Uganda.

He speaks highly — and who would not? — of Sir Andrew Cohen, the Governor who set the Protectorate on its rough but certain safari to independence, but that Cohen is a Jew is not said in so many words. And one is left to guess that the Friedman of Denver, Colorado, who runs the copper and cobalt mines in the West Nile, is a Jew, or that Emin Pasha, an early and successful explorer of East Africa was a German Jew who ex ... ently took to Islam.

Uganda always and everywhere, in fauna, flora and man, is a riot of types and tints; it should have inspired something better than the undistinguished diction of Ingrams, his tedious presentation of unimportant trivia, his constancy factor — for example, 'mystique,' 'impact,' and the pontifical 'as we shall see,' his wordy reporting of tribal custom and legend and up-country chit-chat in general.

The broad sweep and perspective of historical appraisal and bold crystal-gazing are not there, nor the majestic unfolding of development.

On the other hand, there is important material on the missionary movements and native handicrafts, and the true-to-life sketches by Anthony Levett-Prinsep are enchanting.

Psychology of Bridge

SPOTLIGHT ON CARD PLAY by R. Darvas & P. Lukacs. Nicholas Kaye, London. 160 pp. 18/-.

The authors of this book have disdained the brilliant and the spectacular. Instead they deal with the technical side of the game. Readers who remember the fireworks of "Right through the Pack" and hope to find a continuation in "Spotlight on Card Play" will be disappointed at first.

But nobody will say that "Spotlight on Card Play" is dull. Some games may seem trivial; others are unusual. Some call for safety plays; others put a high premium on skill in diagnosis and handling. Moreover, the reader is carefully guided into the field of bridge psychology where, in the words of the authors, he is taught "the gentle art of hoodwinking" himself out of a tough spot.

What struck me most about this book is the novel method it adopts to improve your bridge. You are confronted with a problem and shown how to tackle it in an expert way. You see only 26 cards throughout, your own and dummy's; as the game unfolds the problem is gradually resolved. At every turning point you are made to stop and to digest the information gathered so far.

The build-up is gradual. The first hands are easy and often call for a mere calculation of percentages; a simple device here and there assists you to boost your chances. But they have a purpose: they teach you to spot danger signals. Then, as you carry on, the problems gain in colour and depth; finally they become so intricate, that to reach your goal you will have to perform true feats of "haute ecole".

The book has had excellent reviews abroad, and it is pertinent to stress that one of the co-authors is an Israeli. This is Israel's first successful attempt in international bridge books.

JERUSALEMITE

STAMP OF THE WEEK

Lenin, Frederic Joliot-Curie and Ignac Semmelweis, the obstetrician, are among the celebrities portrayed on seven new Hungarian stamps which complete the series of 16 portraits issued during 1960. Another new Hungarian series, similar to that issued last Christmas, features scenes from well-known fairy tales, including Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, the Miller and the Donkey, and Puss-in-Boots.

With these issues the Hungarian Post Office pursues its strange policy of printing in imperforate condition a small quantity, usually 15,000, of each new stamp. This artificially created scarcity of the imperforates would normally force up their prices so high that a cornering of the market by Hungarian officials would be profitable. In the West, however, few collectors are willing to rise to the bait.

C. W. HILL

IN THE LIBRARIES

By PAULA ARNOLD

American Attitudes to Life

TO KILL A MOCKING CBIRD by Harper Lee. Heinemann. London, 288 pp. 16s.

THIS is a remarkable first novel by quite a young woman. The book, especially in its first 170 pages, is nearly perfect of its kind. It is that difficult period piece to write — the very near past, namely the middle 'thirties.

The scene is a one-horse town in the American South, in Alabama. There is an elderly widower, a lawyer, with two children who are very close to him and each other, without the least sentimentality. To the horror of an aunt, who later comes to keep house for him, they address their father as Atticus and sometimes go to the "black" church with the coloured cook, Calpurnia, who brings them up strictly but lovingly. At first race relations play no part, but the last third of the book is occupied with them in a somewhat lurid way. At the judge's order, Atticus undertakes the defence of a black boy falsely accused of the rape of a white girl.

Though the plot is cleverly prepared and logical, there is an element of unreality from now on, a feeling that the violence and injustice breaking out on one hand, and the steadfast nobility of Atticus and a few others, is too dramatic. Besides, this reviewer, by no means a prude, was horrified to learn that the Court in Alabama is — or was in the 'thirties — open to small children. Even if the case had not been one of rape, with the most revolting details being discussed with relish, surely children between eight and 13 should not be allowed in a court of law at all?

Poor Atticus gains nothing except that the jury are held up for two hours, when the one man who has sturdily stood up against others is worn out and they return an unanimous verdict of guilty. While the appeal is running, the poor Negro attempts flight in broad daylight and is shot dead by the prison guard.

Meanwhile the lying 'white trash' who has perjured himself in getting the Negro convicted, has sworn vengeance on Atticus — and in the dark attacks the lawyer's children with a knife. They are saved by a harmless lunatic, a neighbour who has watched them for long and who sticks a knife into the assassin. The sheriff maintains that the mean skunk fell on his own knife, and the good ending is thus accomplished by rather Hollywoodish means.

However, it must be stressed that except for these somewhat unintegrated scenes, both the background and the characters of children and grownups are vivid to a rare degree, with some scenes between the children and their father quite unsurpassed in recent fiction, except perhaps in Miss Carson McCullers' childhood scenes. This reviewer's only objection is that some of the conversations between the three children seem to be impossibly grown-up.

Ambition Overleaping

BEFORE YOU GO by Jerome Weidman. Random House, New York. 437 pp. $4.95.

MR. Weidman's last novel before this was his best, so far—"The Enemy Camp", a fine study of Jewish-Gentile relations if with a contrived ending. When 23 years ago he burst on the American literary scene with "I Can Get It for You Wholesale", the story of a Jewish go-getter, he was rightly acclaimed as a great hope. His novels now number a dozen, his short stories 200 — but among the former only one, in this reader's opinion, came near his first success and his last. It was "The Third Angel" of five years ago, the story of a rehabilitation.

Mr. Weidman always commands vivid dialogue, humour of a somewhat deadly nature, suspenseful narrative — and an idea. Where he sometimes goes astray is in giving too great weight to a central idea too slight in itself to bear the burden of 400 pages. In this instance especially, he has to take refuge in enigmas and near-miracles, not to speak of a decidedly melodramatic and sloppy ending, to bolster up his portentous hero, half crook, half saint. The girl in the case is more believable, though her initial naivete and credulity do not fit her later shrewdness.

The story, cleverly told in flashbacks from 1942 to 1931 and 1925, is of a young man consumed by ambition, who from a youth counsellor graduates to Roosevelt's chief adviser, thanks to great charm of manner, absolute unscrupulousness, and a good head. The girl is the younger sister of his fiancée, who had jumped to her death after he had ostensibly stood her up on the day they were to be married. This younger sister has made an idol of the elder, cut all the same loves Ben Ivey, called Poison Ivy by the Opposition, and the "most devoted, selfless and gifted servant this country has ever known" by the Government Press. Take your choice!

As always with Weidman, there are some priceless scenes, such as the description of the day the banks remained closed in 1931, or at the end, Ivey's attempt to persuade the king of a Scandinavian country, now in exile under the name of Wasiewska, to return at the head of an army.

Incidentally, somebody ought to have put Mr. Weidman wise about this: a Polish male cannot be named Wasiewska, he must be Wasiewski. And it is also silly to suppose that for speaking to a Scandinavian king you need an interpreter when you address him in English.

The book is so cleverly made that, heavy as it is to hold, I finished it in bed in the middle of the night, shivering with suspense — but in the light of morning am ashamed of such gullibility!

Villain as Hero

ACROBAT ARMITS by A. Grossman. Heinemann, London. 254 pp. 16s.

A DIABOLIC *tour de force* — a cynical and brutal good-for-nothing intent only on crude pleasure, tells the story of his deceptions, his amatory and other adventures, his hair-raising sadistic phantasies, interspersed with really clever dialogue. George poses with a pleasant Jewish middle class family as Willard Gibbs Altheim, working in a highly classified Government bureau as a physicist. He poses with a German refugee and her father as Hugo Pals, a poet. He gets engaged to the Jewish girl with the somewhat improbable name of Cairo Joy — the party on this occasion is great fun, the family as the end all getting united in a bedroom, away from the throng, discussing with the clarity of drunkenness the problem of the struggle between generations.

He goes straight from Cairo Joy to his real love, Stefanie, who is involved with a mysterious Central European and hates her dead father. And in the end, for no reason that this reviewer can fathom — there is a murder.

It must be strongly suspected that the whole thing is meant more or less symbolically. It is certainly clever in a nightmarish way, and original. The blurb calls it unabashed — the understatement of the year.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

AM Oved's pocketbook of the month, Graham Greene's "The Power and the Glory" (Ha'oz Vehatiferet translated by [illegible] David Shahar. 208 pp. IL. 1.15), does not seem a very happy choice. The central theme of the story revolves around ideas rooted in Catholic dogma and rites, with which the Hebrew reader is hardly familiar. Neither does the Hebrew language lend itself easily to the expression of these ideas. The translation, judged on its own merits, appears to be capably and conscientiously done, except for a few rough passages, primarily in dialogue.

• • •

ZAZIE is a little French girl who is well acquainted not only with the facts of life, but also with the facts of her mother's love life, to take but one example. But on the other hand she does not know what the word homosexual means. We are never told how old she is, perhaps 11 or even 14. She has three passions: blue jeans, "caco calo," which is her private version of coca cola, and the metro, whose deep and secret recesses she is unable to explore owing to a strike. The novel describing her short but lively sojourn in Paris, Zazie Dans le Metro by Accademie Goncourt member Raymond Queneau (Zazie dans le metro, translated by Edna Kornfeld, Desheh, Tel Aviv, 301 pp., 85 ag.) has fast become a bestseller in France and has of course been grabbed for a film (under the direction of Louis Malle of "Les amants" renown).

It is rather a mad story of Parisian "low-life," satirizing along the way subjects ranging from foreign tourism to local preoccupations with perversion. The result is clever, amusing, but overdone.

In the original, the author has tried to render a colloquial French which has made the task none too easy for the translator. But she seems to have overcome most difficulties, though the slang jars here and there.

• • •

KIRYAT Sefer have published an anthology of modern Italian poetry, edited and translated by Yosef Rofeh: Lehes Mishirei Italia Hahadasha [illegible] (172 pp.). The original poems are printed side by side with their Hebrew translations and some are so beautiful, even when not completely understood, they make the translation appear clumsy by comparison.

The selection includes two Nobel prize winners, Carducci and Quasimodo — the latter indeed a wonderful poet, a Jew, Ovvisto, and the not so modern Pascoli, Leopardi and others. A biographical note and short appraisal introduce each poet and help the reader grasp the specific qualities of each and the national qualities most have in common.

M. A.

• • •

. . . and English

AFTER twenty-five years in the publishing business Penguin Books have decided to abandon their traditional cover designs for their non-fiction issues and to give each book its own distinctive jacket. The first of these to appear on the local market are William H. Whyte's The Organization Man and Vance Packard's The Hidden Persuaders. Both were written by Americans and first appeared in the mid-fifties. Each probes a different aspect of the American scene, but the conclusions they arrive at are both provocative and disturbing for those concerned with the survival of democracy in America.

Whyte's is by far the more serious study. His major thesis is that the rugged individualism so believed by bankers, corporation heads and politicians is gradually giving way to a new social ethic that has emerged with the increasing bureaucratization of society. The sacredness of private property, the enervating effect of security and the virtues of thrift and hard work are giving way to a new outlook whose major propositions are: a belief in the group as a source of creativity, that "belonging-ness" is the ultimate need of the individual and this can be achieved through the application of the principles of science to human relationships.

The results of this new pervading philosophy can be seen in every phase of American life. Everyone who aspires to get ahead must learn how to conform and to adjust to the group spirit. Mr. Whyte describes the various social forces that are pushing man in that direction and turning every aspiring young executive into a man with a grey flannel suit. These tendencies must be opposed, he suggests, for American society is threatened by the rise of a new mediocrity that will produce results even worse than the excesses of an individualism which once ran rampant. It doesn't sound a very convincing solution to tell men to assert themselves when they are being so thoroughly brain-washed against self-assertion.

• • •

One aspect of the brainwashing process is fascinatingly told by Vance Packard in his book "The Hidden Persuaders." Motivational research is the name given to the technique by which the merchandisers are learning to overcome people's resistances against purchasing goods which they most often don't need and sometimes cannot even afford. The new technique has been so successful that in the 'fifties it was already being adopted by the managers of the political parties who began to regard a party platform as a product and the voters as a market.

Unlike Mr. Whyte the author of this book cannot even suggest a way of escape from the hidden persuaders who are getting at us through the sub-conscious. Perhaps those who read this book will in some measure be immunized against their machinations, but the fact that he proves how successful they have been will probably attract many more to the use of these new methods of mass persuasion. That there are always on hand social scientists and psychologists to lend their skills to this meretricious game is a sad comment, upon the integrity of the academic community. But then again a society that aspires to produce more and more gadgets must find some way of disposing of them or the entire structure may topple.

E. R.

Case of the Cooperative Killers

THE CASE OF THE LONG-LEGGED MODELS by Erle Stanley Gardner. Pocket Books & Steimatzky's Agency, 90 ag.

THE CASE OF THE DARING DECOY by Erle Stanley Gardner. Pocket Books & Steimatzky's Agency, 90 ag.

THE CASE OF THE SMOKING CHIMNEY by Erle Stanley Gardner. Pocket Books and Steimatzky's Agency, 90 ag.

EVERY author of detective stories faces an almost insuperable obstacle: the more ingenious he makes his murder, the harder it is for his detective to trace and expose the villain in some credible fashion. This may be the reason why many of the best authors, such as Anthony Berkely, often leave their murderers in possession of the field.

Many years ago Mr. Gardner, a criminal lawyer, discovered a solution to this problem: his fighting hero, Perry Mason, broke the villains by brilliant and realistic cross-examination. Many of Gardner's early works were major triumphs and almost flawless.

Time, however, and a rigid schedule which demands a solution at a certain page, seem to have dulled his acumen. In one of his two latest books the murderer confesses casually to the crime, the confession bearing no relation to what has gone before or to Mr. Mason's skill as a cross-examiner. The second case is only slightly better and in this instance one suspects that Mr. Gardner planned quite a different murder but changed his mind half-way and forgot to rewrite accordingly.

I am afraid that if Perry cannot do any better he should retire from the criminal courts and should take up corporation law.

• • •

THE third book is an earlier and far superior Gardner, although the protagonist is not Perry Mason but "Gramps" Wickens and I cannot say that I find the lovable old scoundrel quite as winsome as the District Attorney and his wife do. But the murderer's plan to cover the killing and Gramp's solution, although I doubt whether any prosecutor could have obtained a conviction if this killer had not also obliged with a prompt confession.

P. G.

Soloed Show

The paintings by Shoshina on show at the Ein Harod Museum are part of the Soloed Gallery Exhibition and not as reported on this page last week.

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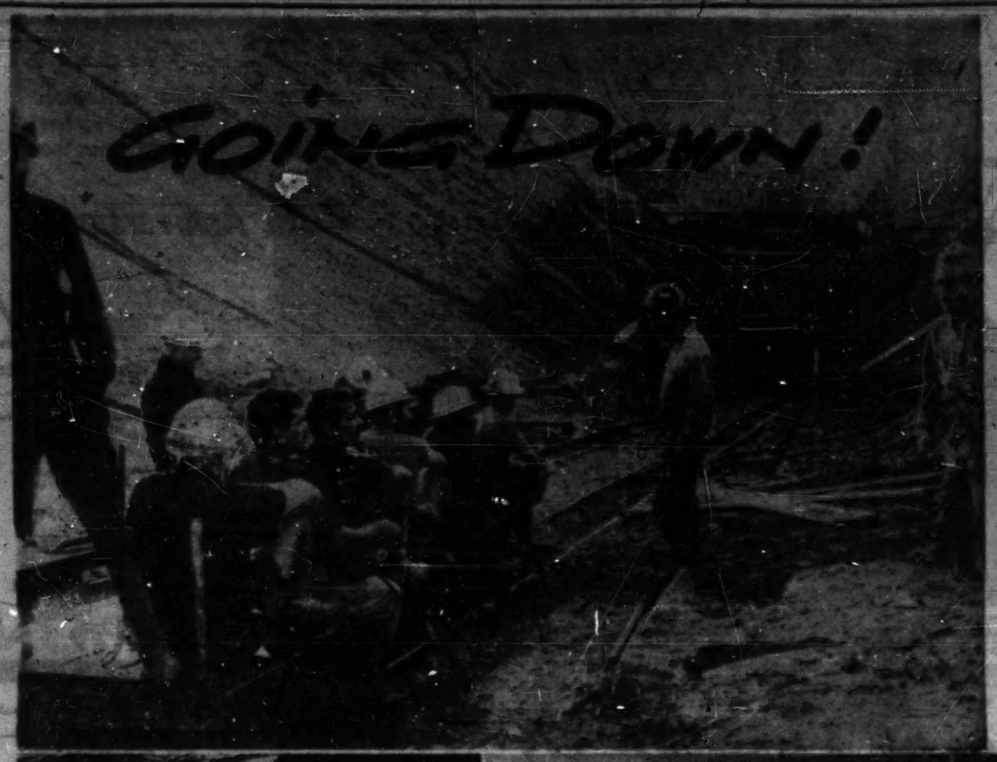


Underground At Timna Copper Mine

Teams of skilled miners carve their way into seams of copper-bearing rock at the Timna copper mine in the southern Negev. At left, they prepare for the sloping descent to the working level by cable trolley. Below, they dig out ore with pneumatic drills, load it onto the trolleys; it is then transferred to the nearby processing plant. At right below, workers take a mid-shift break for an underground meal.

Israel Sound Photos by Zwiti

* * *

One of the skilled miners at Timna is Pieter Venter (right), an Afrikaner who immigrated to Israel with his wife and four children several years ago. The family, members of a Christian sect devoted to the renaissance of Israel, are settled in Eilat, speak fluent Hebrew. Venter was a shift boss on the Rand gold mines and at the Luancha copper mine in Northern Rhodesia.

Teacher's Notebook

A THIRST FOR LEARNING — AND EMPTY POCKETS

By Alisa Levenberg

A GUST of wind swept the headmaster's desk clean of all papers and documents. Every afternoon, even on the warmest day, a current of sweet air from Kiryat Shmona attacks itself against the fresh breeze that makes doors bang, windows break and blows shirts high up into the air.

I stopped to pick up the papers from the floor. One of them was an application for a Histadrut stipend. I had heard of this form of one-time support for the children of the very needy, amounting to about IL30, but had not realized the significance of the sum for those who apply for it. The facts, as written down in the stilted handwriting of the pupils themselves, since most of the parents either do not write Hebrew well, taught me differently.

Here was Amram's form. Attached to it was a pay-slip. It showed that the net sum earned by his father for a month's work as a watchman amounted to IL80. The mother was listed as a housewife without any additional income. And no wonder, since Amram is the oldest of seven, three of whom are under school age.

Amram is one of the best pupils in the one and only "academic" first-year class of which Kiryat Shmona boasts in its new secondary school. The other two classes are vocational though they, too, try to give the pupils a well-rounded education. Amram is always well-brushed and clean, and his worn shoes are properly shined every morning. Besides, he has the quick and shyly attractive smile of so many Oriental Jewish children, and those green eyes with dark lashes, usually more common among Tunisians than among Moroccans.

It is not hard to talk intimately to Amram. He responds quickly.

"School costs me IL107.50 per year," he says in a matter-of-fact voice. "It is quite a lot, isn't it? But I want to try and get my matriculation exam."

I had always assumed that the first two years of post-elementary education, the so-called two-year courses, were free, but apparently the pupils pay fees ranging from IL40 to about IL200. The reason is that the Local Council, which runs the post-elementary schools and pays the teachers' salaries and all other expenses, cannot afford to do more. In addition, the pupils buy their own books and copy-books.

"I have spent about IL50 for books and copy-books so far," Amram told me. "But this is not all. The chemistry book alone costs about IL8 and the history book which comes to almost IL5 will only last us about three months."

Any grant, even a small one, is thus a help. But when you walk into the class on a rainy day, your Wellingtons covered with the tough, red-dish mud of Galilee, and hang your soaked raincoat somewhere to dry till you need it again, you see your pupils sitting there in thin shoes within which you know their feet must by now be thoroughly wet, in often flimsy blouses and shirts. Few of those who come from Oriental families are properly equipped against the rain. You cannot expect anything different because, after all, not even the best housekeeper can provide coats, warm shirts, sweaters and boots for an average of nine people on a monthly income of IL150 at best.

Most of the 120 children who attend the Kiryat Shmona secondary school study with unusual determination. They know that the very fact that they do not help their fathers eke out a living is a sacrifice. When they have an opportunity of talking over things with their teachers, their complaint is usually that "we do not get enough lessons." They feel that elementary teaching in this immigrant town has not prepared them for secondary school, and they want to make up for lost time at any cost.

In fact, in most subjects they receive more weekly lessons than children in the cities. In English, for example, the number of hours is six or seven as against four or five elsewhere in the country. They are lucky newcomers too, especially by the children whose parents come from Persia. They have never had any direct contact with European culture, and, unlike those hailing from Morocco, they have not attended Alliance Schools. Hebrew is a major problem for most of them, and when English is added to their troubles they are often in despair.

This desire for learning is obviously not generally a striving for knowledge for the sake of knowledge. Nor can you expect such an attitude except in pupils whose talents and maturity are far above the average. "I won't lead a life of insecurity and want like my father," a boy will say, "and I want a steady job."

There are others who have ambitions which will not be easy to attain. Nissim, also from Morocco, is not only the star pupil in all subjects, but also the best cotton picker of the lot. The family arrived in the country about nine years ago and spent their first years in Hatsor, in the vicinity of Rosh Pina, and then moved to the "big town," to Kiryat Shmona. Nissim speaks and writes Hebrew well, expresses himself with precision, and was elected chairman of the pupils' committee by 37 votes out of 42. The ballot was secret and personal.

Incidentally, there is no communal differentiation or tension in the classes, though there is quite a lot of it in the town itself. "Our parents won't mix," one pupil told me regretfully. "What can we do?" Another joined in and added a more hopeful note. "If mother sees that boy from another community is nice and that we prepare our lessons well together she will change her mind. In fact," a quick and slightly conspiratorial smile accompanies these words "she already has. She likes Ya'acov and when we met in the street, both of us with our mothers, they got quite chummy ...."

Nissim dreams of becoming State Prosecutor or a judge. Not, make no mistake about it, as he knows what he is talking about. In his curriculum vitae he adds, "If father can support the family till I have finished studying." The account he makes is simple. "... four years of high school, two years and a half of Army service, four years at university. Nissim has two sisters and, though he has very up-to-date opinions otherwise, the idea does not even occur to him that they might help earn money while he is acquiring a profession. "They are girls," he shrugs, "what can you expect?" Realizing that he is speaking to a woman, he blushes and adds quickly "They will marry, after all. They cannot do anything really ...."

Most of the children, including those in the vocational classes, want to go on till matriculation. They sit at school for eight, nine and ten hours, without so much as a hot cup of tea, determined to make the grade, aware of the odds against them, at present. But few of them think of the obstacles waiting them once they have graduated. The question of what is going to happen to them once they have passed their exams does not trouble them since they still think they have won everything once they get through high school.

But those who educate them must ask further. They must wonder what happens to those who have to leave before graduating owing to their parents' inability to defray their expenses and forego their earnings. All of them, those who finish school and those who do not, may easily swell the ranks of the semi-intellectuals in the country and live on the fringes of society as people who think they know too much to do physical work and yet not being trained to do professional work.

In any case, the question remains whether an additional effort cannot be made to create conditions in development towns which compare with those of Tel Aviv, where gifted children, irrespective of the financial position of their parents, get their chance of studying — reduced school fees and free books.

All in all, the State has the opportunity of educating good citizens if it tackles the problem fully. But if it gives too little to these children, and yet provides them with enough insight to realize the fact, Israel will have to face the consequences.

Beersheba Museum Gets Prints from A Pioneer

THE Beersheba Museum has been enriched by a unique collection of prints and other valuable collectors' items, donated to the town by Dr. Mary Gordon, of South Africa. The collection includes, among other items, two Durer prints, one van Leyden (of which there are only two in the world, the other being in the British Museum), a Van Ostade, a Goya, a Kate Kollwitz, a Max Liebermann and 23 other valuable prints. In addition, there is a collection of English and Dutch silverware from the 17th and 18th centuries, and some Chinese jade and ivories.

The collection was donated to Beersheba by Dr. Gordon two years ago, but no facilities for their display were available. The building of a new Magistrate's Court enabled the town to take over the old courthouse, which was part of the Museum. Mr. Zwi Offer, curator of the Museum, hopes to open the Mary Gordon room to the public during January.

Dr. Gordon

In Cyprus Camps

Dr. Mary Gordon is one of the best-known and most loved women to come from South Africa to Israel. During World War II, she served as a lieutenant-colonel in the South African Medical Corps. Immediately after the war she went to Cyprus and ministered to the medical needs of the Jewish internees on the island. Thousands of Israelis remember her devotion and skill from the days when they were interned behind the wire; frequently she interposed on their behalf with the British authorities. Utterly fearless and speaking her mind with force and clarity, she obtained numerous concessions for the Jews.

When the State was formed she came to Israel to join the Army medical services. After the War of Independence ended, she went to Rosh Ha'ayin, the largest Yemenite town in the country, and established a hospital. Eventually, this was closed down because of the existence nearby of Beilinson, but she remained in the service of the immigrants in the Kupat Holim clinic.

At all times she took a close interest in the Wizo Mothercraft Training Centre in Tel Aviv, and was its medical director.

When family illness made it essential for her to return to South Africa, she decided to make a donation of her art treasures to a development town. So Beersheba has obtained a valuable addition to its Museum. *BEN-AMI*

French Show at Bezalel Is Uneven in Standard

MOHAMMED is always grateful when the mountain comes to him, and the exhibition of contemporary French painting at the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem contains some real gems. However, it also includes much that is very poor.

Unfortunately, the better known names are represented by rather unrepresentative works: the Picasso is poorly painted and notable chiefly for its bold composition and sarcastically prominent genital symbol; the three Vieira da Silva's are muddy and ordinary by comparison with that artist's best; the Manessier is likewise dull in colour; of the three Dubuffets, only the collage painting is interesting in construction and technique, without being very characteristic. Soulages and Pollakoff seem here quite ordinary — one suspects they were all that could be picked up.

A great deal of the work of lesser lights, mostly non-figurative, hardly merits mention. There are too many omissions, notably Buffet, Esteve, Ubac, to name only a few. We feel bound to say that students and neophytes should be warned that this show, despite the grand title, is not it.

There are however, the few gems. There is an outstanding "Crossing of the Red Sea" by Chagall, beautifully handled; a small but sound Bazaine, which is a lesson in the wedding of rhythmical and geometrical composition. The Hartungs are interesting if unpleasant in colour; Lanskoy is represented by several very good paintings. His *tour de force* in reds, mauves and warm oranges and complimentary green is one of the most successful compositions in the show. There is also a delightful Sonia Delaunay, a large oil worth comparing for identity of spirit with her gouaches at Jerusalem's Nora Gallery.

In order to accommodate all the paintings, the Bezalel has divided the show between its upstairs and main galleries.

(This show was reviewed in detail when exhibited at the Tel Aviv Museum).

Shmuel Levi

SHMUEL Levi's retrospective exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists' House was also reviewed in these columns when on show in Haifa and Tel Aviv.

Levi is one of the founding fathers of the Artists' Association and his work goes back to the beginnings of painting here just after the turn of the century. His works are undated, but most of his oriental *genre* must be from those early days. Levi has little feeling for colour and a weakness for blurred contours. He is undoubtedly at his best with portrait likenesses. However, landscapes, like number 8, show a feeling for the character of the country.

Levi's academic romanticism is infused with a melancholy that belongs to a different age, a contrast in every way to the bright sunshine of today's Israel.

A. Bergner

WHAT seems to be a new Audrey Bergner is evident in her exhibition of oils and monotypes at the Jerusalem Artists' House. Bergner has made a clean break with figurative still life and now renders partly abstracted and simplified versions of a single theme — women working in the fields.

The transliteration of the figures and the "sticks carried on their heads" is so free that one might be inclined to take the titles as a joke. But Bergner is still strongly influenced by impressionism, and getting well back from her oils helps one see the scene she describes, suffused in a golden or white light. She still chiefly uses direct paint and handles it cleanly and well, more in the manner of an impressionist than an abstractionist, despite some broad slashing strokes.

The monotypes are less successful. The very nature of this medium demands a quick, fresh approach, but this does not mean that drawing and design cannot be carefully considered. Bergner's symbols and designs are here too over-simplified to sustain interest. They give the impression that they have been valuable exercises for the artist only.

E. Friedman

EPHRAIM Friedman (Efrat) is having his first one-man show at the Rina Studio in Jerusalem. A former Yeshiva student and building worker, he began studying under Eisenscher and Grau at Bezalel's evening classes in 1954, at the age of 40.

Efrat has made good progress and obviously enjoys painting — his gouaches are rendered in pleasant colour, sometimes a little sweet but yet not cheap. His chief difficulty is coping with all the details in the subject matter he is trying to organize — he is still full of the complications of the student. However, one semi-abstraction on show demonstrates that he is now beginning to develop a broader approach.

There are a number of surrealist elements in Efrat's half-figurative, half-decorative works. It would be interesting to see if he can combine this flair with a little of his hassidic background. The danger, of course, is that of falling into banalities.

This modest little show again proves that lively painting is not the prerogative of youth, but only of the young in heart.

Art of Persia

REPRODUCTIONS of Persian Miniatures in the UNESCO Travelling Art Exhibitions are on show at the International Cultural Centre for Youth in Jerusalem, and have been tastefully arranged with a supplementary "show" of Persian carpets, ceramics, metalware and old armour, culled from private and public collections, including the Bezalel Museum.

Most of the miniatures are from the 15th and 16th centuries, but the earlier scenes are by far the most entrancing. It is interesting to note the onset of a certain sophistication of technique and approach, which culminates in the comparative degeneracy of the Isfahan mural patronage. However, much can no doubt be blamed on unskilled 19th century restoration.

Also on show at the Centre is an exhibition of paintings by Youth Aliya youngsters, which was opened this week by Moshe Kol, Head of Youth Aliya, Mrs. M. Schenk and Mrs. William Riven, who lead in Youth Aliya work in the U.S. and Canada respectively. The paintings of adolescents from various countries are interesting chiefly for the relation one can find with the culture from which the child came and to note his memories of that land. The children from the East evidence the liveliest colour and ideas. A fierce expressionistic head in complementary colours by a child from Kurdistan is in marked contrast to a very ordinary portrait by one from Poland. There are also some colourful works by children from Morocco and Iran. As usual, the older the child, the more sophisticated, self-conscious and less interesting is the painting. *MEIR RONNEN*

MARYAN: Figure feet the Bezalel exhibition of contemporary French paintings.

E. FRIEDMAN: "Street Scene"

Seventeenth Century Oils In Contrast with An Israeli

THE Abraham Naton Memorial Exhibition has now arrived at the Haifa Municipal Museum from Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, and has been fully reviewed. Naton sums up within himself a whole period in Israel painting, and the show ought to attract all those who are interested in its development.

The second exhibition at the Municipal Museum takes us from the intensity of Israel creativity into the more settled waters of 17th century Dutch and Flemish oils, loaned by the Fezaiel and Tel Aviv Museums. The left-to-right composition is apparent in the Hobbema "Landscape," the Van Goyen "Farm," the Van der Neer "Moonlit Landscape" and the Teniers genre piece, "Peasants in an Inn."

Nevertheless, underneath the obviously recognizable lie subtle touches and an approach that is sophisticated and artistic. There is the gentle reflection of light on the glass which ensures that the contrast between richly coloured fruit and dark background in Van Beyeren's "Still Life" should not be too sharp; the light emanating from the sky in Averkamp's "Skating Scene" almost seems to have a touch of impressionism; Van Goyen, in his "River Scene", employs the tower to break the expanse of sky; Van der Brook, in Van der Meist's portrait, is an eager young man whose white cravat leads through more white and then black to the bottom of the picture. Of other portraits, there are two by de Konink and Van Keulen respectively.

This collection must be taken on its merits, within its period and on general aesthetic principles, remembering that 300 years and a different clime separate them from today.

photographs supplemented by original items from Dr. Lavitz's and the Museum's collections. However well one is acquainted with objects of Chinese art, one cannot but admire again a tapering ladle from the 2nd century B.C.E., a grace paralleled by the Ibis of a primitive ancestral figure a few centuries later. Then there are the Tang ladies in terracotta, so rococo in style, and a 16-century plate with underglaze painting of birds. Among the original objects we have the Han funerary fish pond, the landowner being surrounded by his symbolic carp, ducks and tortoises, and, elsewhere, a miniature cloisonne jar, bowl and cups.

Exquisite Porcelain

Among these objects, pride of place goes to an exquisite white porcelain Boddhisatva (18th century), of great serenity and perfection in the hands, feet and the beautiful folds of drapery.

But what is remarkable is the continuity of Chinese styles and spirit. A bronze Shang wine bowl (13th-11th century B.C.E.) already possesses a shape that turns up in much later pottery, and a clay vessel of the 9th-3rd century B.C.E. forecasts the slender vases of the future. Realism seems innate, for the life-like late Chou (500-300 B.C.E.) deer is only a rough forerunner of the polished cranes and water buffalo of the 17th century.

Nor is this realism confined to birds and animals alone; you may note the hardy peasants, simple and earthy, who stare at you from archaic sculpture. This survey of crafts is completed by photographs of screens, curtains, embroidery and metal disks.

H.

Chinese Crafts

THE Exhibition of Chinese Crafts and Small Sculpture at Wilfrid Israel House, Hasorea, consists of excellent

IN THE GROOVE

"Songs from Kinneret" by Naomi Shemer (As I.M.P. Record—I.P.)—IL18.50, (including the album containing the words with the words in Hebrew and a translation in English).

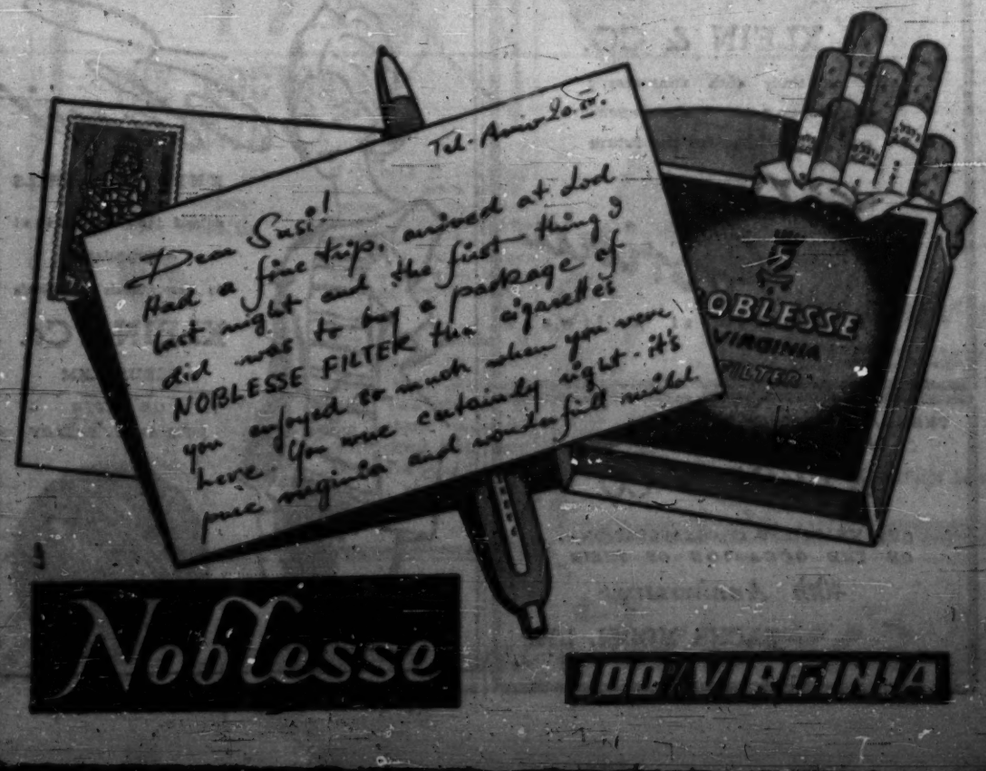
THIS is a very attractive present for children of all ages. The songs are simple, with pleasant tunes, and the words are ideal for the world of children — obviously these have come out of Naomi Shemer's work in Kinneret's school and kindergarten. Ephraim Marcus leads his children's choir, accompanied by recorders and some illustrative noise effects, in a clear and pleasant performance. The 7" disc is recorded at 33⅓ r.p.m. and is sold together with a well-printed booklet containing all the songs, arranged with easy accompaniments on piano or accordion. The words are printed in Hebrew, in transliteration, and with an English translation by Rabbi Vernon. Michal Efrat contributed the illustrations.

The whole layout is well-executed, and — together with the very pleasant musical presentation on the record — makes this release a most commendable issue. The I.M.P. label is put on the market by the Israeli Music Publications Ltd. (represented in the U.S.A. by Leeds Music Corporation, New York).

"SIMON BAR, in songs by Amir Ben Ami" (Hed. Arzi, Ah 60) — I.P. 12"—IL14.90.

A MEMBER of the "Tzavira Club Quartet," Simon Bar, brings to his interpretations an easy tone and a mobile personality adaptable to the requirements of love songs, ballads, songs which are comical or just entertaining. He is supported most brilliantly by the arrangements of Hanan Winternitz, employing predominantly unobtrusive strings. The settings paint in a few strokes the background to all these songs and bring out the atmosphere required by the lyrics of Amos Ettinger. Careful production and efficient playing of the ensemble add to the quality of this record.

Y.R.


Tel-Aviv
Dear Susi!
Had a fine trip, arrived at Dod
last night and the first thing I
did was to buy a package of
NOBLESSE FILTER the cigarettes
you enjoyed so much when you were
here. You were certainly right - it's
pure virginia and wonderfull mild
NOBLESSE
VIRGINIA
Noblesse
100% VIRGINIA

Altneuland and the Two Women

New Publishing Firm Produces Best-Seller

By Helga Dudman

PROFESSIONALISM is a most noticeable characteristic of the new edition of Herzl's novel "Altneuland," published by the Haifa Publishing Co., Ltd. A beautifully designed "documented document," with Paula Arnold's English translation illustrated by some 400 pictorial elements, it has become something of a best-seller in a little over a month.

Guessing at the origin of the publication, some may assume that it is an idealistic gesture from a vast publishing empire, atoning by a labour of love for years of commercial success.

The Haifa Publishing Company is as remote as possible from such an image. A year ago it did not exist, and it is simply two women.

Rosa Goldberg is the wife of Alexander Goldberg, industrialist and chemical engineer. She herself is a chemist and the mother of a son. Born in Russia, a resident of England for 30 years, she came to Israel in 1948. "I studied chemistry," she explains, "because my husband — I've known him since I was 12 — was afraid I would be a flighty young woman. He was always serious about learning, and insisted that I should be too."

Fanny Seelig is the wife of interior architect Heinz Seelig and the mother of three. Born in Poland, educated in Germany, she came to Israel in 1935. Until recently, she helped her husband once a week in his office. He is most anxious to get her back, but this seems a vain hope.

Today their titles are "Sole Shareholders & Directors" — which doubtless makes the firm the only one in the world in which the executives are *all* called Rosa and Fanny.

This illusion shattered, another arises: that Mrs. Seelig and Mrs. Goldberg are lifelong friends, sharing through the years a burning interest in the Herzl novel.

Again, this is not the case. Both read it years ago, but with no unusual intensity. In November last year, Mrs. Goldberg borrowed a copy of the 1902 German edition to check a point she remembered vaguely—one of Herzl's visionary details, in this case about a chemical industry in Israel. She never found exactly what she was looking for, but, next morning, said to her husband, "I have an idea". Mr. Goldberg felt this was one of his wife's better ones. Mrs. Goldberg admits "I have quite a few, usually rather wild."

Soon afterwards, she and Fanny Seelig (the women had become acquainted as volunteer workers in Haifa's Youth Centre, one helping with drama, the other with music) began to make plans very earnestly, although very amateurishly.

Sole shareholders and directors: Fanny Seelig (left) and Rosa Goldberg of the Haifa Publishing Company.
Photo by David Harris

Chemistry and part-time interior architecture may have some obscure carry-over value to publishing, but, basically, what the women were approaching was like arranging a banquet for a hundred without knowing how to cook. A book that is at once a picture anthology, a comparative essay in past and present, and an image central to millions of people — this is a far cry from the sort of project ladies usually launch (knitting sweaters, baking cakes, or, most ambitiously, publishing a Slim Volume of Verse).

Scholars Pleased

The book has been received enthusiastically by eminent Herzl scholars. And at another level, it is something Israelis can send to friends abroad without the slightest tremor of apology for a product of a "small new country". One Hebrew journalist, on first leafing through the book, expressed astonishment that it actually *had* been produced here.

It is strictly an Israel effort. The paper was made in Israel by the America-Israeli Paper Mills (except for the special colour-plates), and was, moreover, provided on credit. Only the binding is below overseas standards. Basic impetus came from Zim, which ordered 2,000 copies on presentation of a rough dummy, for gifts to passengers on Zim luxury cruises. It was this which gave reality and impetus to the plans.

"It was a good thing we had a date when we had to deliver to Zim," says Mrs. Seelig. "It forced us to finish things on schedule." Total time for production was nine months; this, with "delivery" to Zim, makes the effort most specifically one of creation and birth.

The first printing was 10,000 copies, of which over 4,000 have already been sold, including bulk orders. The price is IL19.50 — a stiff one in Israel, even when the book seems more than worth it. At the moment, Israelis are in the unusual position of being able to buy a first-class product ahead of the export market. Plans are afoot for sales in America, but high distribution and retail mark-up there are problems. (Even so, many "Special" books in America sell for around $20.00 and more.)

Other Israel industrial and intellectual leaders contributed backing and encouragement. Dr. Reuben Hecht gave his vast knowledge and supervised the selection of documents. These came principally from the Central Zionist Archives, with the more than generous cooperation of Dr. Alex Bein and Mr. Josef Wenkert. Illustrations are also credited to such varied sources as the Habimah, the Women Workers' Council, the Fertiliser and Chemical Company, the Citrus Marketing Board.

One reason for the success is a very simple one: "Everybody did a little bit more than was required" — This was true — from designers ("Turnowsky & Son," today a brother-and-sister operation) to pressmen.

The opening spread makes clear the project's range and imagination. Paula Arnold's translation (the opening paragraphs can be compared by keen-eyed readers with a 1902 translation reproduced on the frontispiece) is illustrated by no less than five visual items. Later one finds at random: Knesset election results, floorplans for a middle-class Israel home, the U.N. voting record establishing the State, underwater coral at Eilat, ancient and modern coins, an I.P.O. subscription ticket. The arguments and decisions for all this would give sleepless nights to experienced publishers, let alone uninitiated housewives.

Feminine Inexperience

Was femininity an added attraction to inexperience? Both ladies looked femininely dubious. The only time either broke into tears was in the presence of Paula Arnold: "because she is an angel".

The book is something of a family affair. (In Israel this often cannot be helped: every one is so close to history in both time and space.) Thus, on page 62, Mrs. Goldberg's son, then 10 years old, appears in a parade snapshot illustrating Herzl's dream of "sport for Jewish youth. (Today he is a 17-year-old student in his parents' field, science.) And on page 202, sleek in a white bathing suit, Mrs. Seelig's daughter, Tamara, executes a perfect dive. Not accidentally, either: she is a champion swimmer.

Paula Arnold's father, Professor Leon Kellner, appears in both text and photograph. A close friend of Herzl's, he is thought to be the original for the novel's character Wellner. To his daughter, this effort was particularly moving, because Herzl in his will bequeathed to Kellner the publication of his papers.

A pity one can only suspect, never prove, that Mrs. Seelig and Mrs. Goldberg have given excellent answers to many questions now troubling weighty organizational gatherings.

Benefit Sale Of Fashion Show

Jerusalem Post Fashion Reporter

ALL models shown at the Fashion Show held Tuesday afternoon by the Anti-Tuberculosis League at the Dan Hotel can be purchased at the League's Tel Aviv offices on Friday morning and Sunday. The fashions were contributed by Israel manufacturers. In some cases there were fabrics made specially available by textile houses. So one is certain that these styles will not be meeting each other on Dizengoff.

Jersey, all from Dorina, held its own as always. The audience liked jersey made new and dressy — as in a black cocktail suit banded in satin. A chunky suit had a rugged striped top with its matching tasselled cap. Even the simplest jersey suits, incidentally, were shown with hats and thus appeared with added elegance. All the hats — high in silhouette and predominantly clear and strong in colour — came from Salon Dalia.

Coats tailored by Rosaman included a black concert coat, the fabric woven with a slight threading of glitter for an effect something like midnight dew.

Stefan Katz showed a three-piece ensemble in oatmeal tweed, the jacket covering a delicately styled sleeveless top. This current colour favourite also made a slim afternoon dress by Sarina Herzen. In the same pale beige family — but staying up far later and gleaming rather than nubby — was a long-sleeved evening sheath with gathered below-the-waist interest at the back, by Yanina Dombrovska of Jerusalem.

For women who like their broadtail two-piece, Stefan Braun showed a grey suit of this fur, as well as a casual coat in brown broadtail trimmed in suede.

Shoes were by Mera, accessories by La Fayette, hairstyles by Salon Annetta, and make-up by Nina Bella Sisters.

Forty years of Fashion as seen from left to right: The low-waisted chemise of the Twenties, with cloche hat; The Feminine look of the Thirties, complete with peplum, lacy jabot and head-hugging hat; the square-shouldered look of the War years, topped by forward-tilted miniature trilby; the short-lived sack of the 'Fifties; and a contemporary tweed suit with knit trim and matching hat.

World of Fashion At Klein's in Jerusalem

By Shanli Berlyne

STAND on the corner by the Bank of Israel in the heart of Jerusalem and you'll see the magnetic effect of Klein's show windows, in the other side of the Mitzpeh Building, on practically every woman who passes. Now celebrating its fortieth anniversary, the store is generally accepted as the leading fashion centre in the Capital and its fashion shows, held at the King David Hotel, are considered major social events.

Immigrating in 1920, the Warsaw milliner Zindel Klein opened very modest premises near the Jaffa Gate. Blessed with three talented and energetic daughters, Zindel soon expanded into other fields: ladies accessories, Viennese knitwear and blouses and eventually into a men's department as well. The shop proved a boon to the wives of British officials, Arab dignitaries and leading Jewish personalities, who had previously depended on Paris and London shops for their fashionwear. A decade after Zindel's arrival his store was firmly established as the leading fashion centre of Palestine.

The political upheavals of the thirties resulted in the transfer of the premises on a number of occasions, till at one period the business was practically mobile. Events in Europe also influenced the development of the enterprise, for a number of skilled workmen emigrated, one jump ahead of the Nazis, and their skills were put to work on goods bearing "Made in Palestine" labels. Eventually, in 1938, the firm settled into its present premises in the Mitzpeh Building on what was then known as Princess Mary Avenue.

Exiles in Jerusalem

Other exiles set up temporary headquarters in Jerusalem during the next few years. Haile Selassie and Yugoslavia's King Peter among them, and were soon numbered among the store's clientele, along with the wives of British High Commissioners, the Iraqi Royal family, King Abdullah and several Pashas. Moneyed families from Egypt, Lebanon and Iran also transferred their allegiance to Klein's from the Paris and London stores which were no longer accessible during the war. The firm rose to the occasion.

The troubles which followed the end of World War II seriously undermined the store and, when the area became a virtual no-man's-land, Klein's business was brought to a standstill, but the owners kept the store open to help assert the Jewish claim to that section of the city, suffering bomb damage on three separate occasions.

With the establishment of the State, the firm suffered further setbacks. Most of the old customers were gone and Jerusalem was a poor city, in the grip of austerity. Only after 1954 did things improve. Government offices had been transferred to the Capital, the University was developing at a tremendous pace and, above all, the tourists were coming back in their thousands. Once again Klein's could operate as a store of fashion distinction. Today, at the end of its fourth decade in Jerusalem, it can be described once more as a growing enterprise.

Half Israel-Made

About 50 per cent of the store's business is Israel-made knitwear, always in demand with tourists, who save 40 per cent of the normal retail price by taking advantage of the Government's Tax Free Tourist plan. Ideas are presented to the leading manufacturers on the understanding that the models will be produced exclusively for Klein's. Quantities are limited: two of each style in the small and large sizes, and four in the medium range. Alterations are carried out in the firm's own work-rooms, which employ two fitters and ten seamstresses; all garments are altered free of charge, with as many fittings as needed. Often an entire outfit is remade to suit a customer's tastes.

In addition to knitwear, the store features sweaters, tailored suits, dresses, rainwear, swimsuits, millinery and accessories. A men's department is located on the street floor, along with women's sportswear and accessories. At one time it sold so many top hats to British officials, for whom they were *de rigueur* on formal occasions, that the British hatters who exported them were so consumed with curiosity that they specially enquired why a small Palestinian store kept re-ordering such large quantities.

Second Show at Eilat

By Renee Ben-Dov

THREE thousand years passed between the time that King Solomon put on his great fashion show for the benefit of the Queen of Sheba, but between the first show in *New* Eilat and the second precisely 46 hours passed.

Eilat's second fashion show in as many days (or third, historically speaking) was really planned to be its first. It all began when one of Eilat's young ladies came to Tel Aviv, with three days and a few hundred pounds, saved with difficulty, to acquire an outfit for an important occasion. Eilat's young ladies know all there is to know about the correct outfit for skin-diving, or about the fashionable stripes and spots worn this year by Eilat's exotic fish, but they are rather at a loss when it comes to buying anything more complicated than jeans and sweaters. After a 3-day shopping spree, her neighbour in Tel Aviv was not impressed with the result, and decided to do something about it.

The good neighbour's name was Mazal Yardeni. Mrs. Yardeni had owned a fashion salon once. Her neighbour was Helen Statzen, a former fashion model, and Mrs. Yardeni's daughter, Miri Magnus, was a professional stager of amateur shows. And so the show was on.

On the sixth night of Hanukka, a hundred couples crowded into Eilat's "Salomon Hotel." Mrs. Yardeni was responsible for dressing the mannequins, Miri was at the microphone. Demure, dark-haired Joan, a professional model who had stayed over from the previous show two days earlier, and blonde, sophisticated Helen modelled the collection, along with Helen's teen-age daughter Sharon, following in her mother's footsteps.

Wedding dress for Eilat — but brides should come first.

The dresses were all provided by Telva — a selection picked out for day-to-day use in Eilat rather than for startling, and possibly unwearable, fashion surprises. The accessories, and a short leather coat, came from Ayal of Tel Aviv.

Brown Predominates

Fabrics and style ran the whole range. Brown predominated. There was a Persian print, good for Eilat, known as "Cashmere," in various shades, of tan and brown. Gold-plated buckle and buttons set off the wide, full skirt, with its shirt-waist front and blouson back, pleated fully above the waist. A 2-piece combination of suede and knit was also brown. The straight beige skirt was in heavy fisherman's rib, as were the sleeves and back of the boxy jacket. The large collar and front of the jacket were a fine suede of burnt caramel.

Memories of old! A touch of the 30's was wafted in with an off-white coat of heavy-weight boucle jersey, topped with a genuine fox-fur piece. Going even further back into history was "Maxim," an enchanting sheath of black jersey, severely simple with high square neck and 2/3 sleeves, three sloping bands of bold fluffy wool fringes running across the skirt. It evoked memories of those fur-trimmed long dresses of the early 1910's.

"Sehsible" was the watchword for the junior miss, dresses of wool, jersey, tweed and terylene combined with gay colours, bold checks and plenty of pleats to hide the awkward bulges of approaching maturity. For the slightly older girl — old enough to have a driving licence or a boy-friend with one — there was a scooter outfit, a variation on the well-known theme of the hallowed "battle-dress" jacket. The zippered coat was of heavy textured red woollen tweed, with yoke and collar inset in woollen jersey striped, barber-pole fashion, in red, white and blue. Matching the collar was a hood, tapering at each end into a long snug scarf to be thrown around the neck, to float off behind in the wintery wind.

Lace Leaves

Last came a wedding dress of silk brocade, with boat neck cap, sleeves and short hooped, bouffant skirt. The veil sat on a cap of pearl-studded white lace leaves. Girls exclaimed, brides of yesteryear sighed, and the comparatively large number of unattached bachelors wondered — not too silently — whether it might not be a better idea to bring to Eilat eligible brides rather than desirable bridal gowns.

The organizers recovered their expenses by taking over a vacant shop for a few days and selling the fashions over the counter. Eilat was promised that if the sale proved successful, Mazal Yardeni would return soon to open a permanent shop. Judging by the crowds in the shop during the sale days, and by the more elegant attire worn by Eilat's ladies since, it seems that the day that a fashion salon is opened in Eilat is not far off.

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may our pleasant relationship continue and prosper.

Our heartiest congratulations to our friends & clients
KLEIN & Co.
on their 40th Anniversary
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on their
40th Anniversary

Henrietta Szold Centennial

We Remember Her at Work

By Lili Eller

THE Henrietta Szold Centenary has prompted people between Metulla and Eilat who knew Miss Szold, worked with her and loved her, to recall what she was really like. For them she was not only a symbol but a vital personality that altered their lives.

Dr. Hanoch Rinot (Reinhold), Director-General of the Ministry of Education, began his career in this country as a youth leader of the first group of German youngsters who came to Israel via Youth Aliya and settled in Ein Harod. He remembers Miss Szold as a woman who had the power not only to foresee the great tasks to be undertaken, but also to execute them, detail by detail.

Once, he remembers, he was having a talk with her at her modest 2-room apartment on Ramban Street in Jerusalem. She interrupted the talk, saying she must go to a meeting of the social services committee of the Va'ad Leumi. "Together we went to this meeting, which turned out to be a discussion on an insignificant figure within a budget. 'Tell me, Miss Szold,' I asked after the long weary session, 'why did you have to attend this meeting?' 'Young man,' she replied, 'no big thing is worth doing unless all the small things contained within it are going to be done.' Thus she taught us young people that there is, in effect, no 'big thing'; that each big thing is just an addition of many little things."

Mrs. Ilse Bickart is now working in an office in the Public Relations Department of the Youth Aliya in Jerusalem. As early as 1935, Mrs. Bickart was one of Miss Szold's staff of 6 people; under the title of Miss Szold's German secretary. She recalls Miss Szold's tremendous talent for work and her physical endurance in this tale of the early 40's.

"Whenever a boatload of youngsters arrived, we would drive to Haifa (from Jerusalem) and Miss Szold personally interviewed every child. These days of arrival were long and strenuous for Miss Szold — she was then 73 — and for those who worked with her. We all came back exhausted from such trips. The next day, I thought, I could allow myself to come a little later to the office. When I arrived at 8 in the morning, I was put to shame by the sight of this little white-haired old lady who had been at her desk at the usual 7.30. She greeted me by complaining in a completely guileless way, without fishing for compliments, that the night before, after we had come home at 10 in the evening, she had only enough strength to answer some of her most urgent mail until 12.30 a.m.! 'I feel I am really getting old.'"

Goldie Joseph, the wife of Dr. Dov Joseph of the Jewish Agency, worked with Henrietta Szold on Zionist affairs, both in Mandatory times and as far back as her native Canadian days. She recalls Miss Szold's devotion to little things and her demand for absolute perfection.

"I recall that, in one of the children's institutions on the outskirts of Jerusalem, a child had drunk from a bottle of iodine and burnt his throat, which required prolonged medical treatment. Miss Szold was furious. She and on the carpet every person in that institution, from caretaker to director, ascribing responsibility to each and every one of them. She felt that the guilt was not only that of the person who had left the bottle inadequately labelled but, that if something like this could happen, there was something drastically wrong with the whole institution."

Zippora Bloch, the first social worker of the Yishuv, and winner of the first Henrietta Szold prize given last week by the Jerusalem Municipality, who now heads the Child and Youth Department of the Ministry of Welfare, spent much of her time working alongside of Henrietta Szold. As one absorbed in the problems and care of young people, Zipora Bloch was particularly impressed by Henrietta Szold's attitude to members of the young generation. "There are no delinquent children; there are only delinquent parents."

When so-called difficult children could not be handled by the Department of Education, she made it her mission to find for them a place in society. I remember her saying, 'Who knows whether the Messiah will not come from among these children!'

"On her eightieth birthday, she said she wanted three things — a compulsory education law (which she never lived to see enacted), a home for delinquent girls (a wish which she saw fulfilled in the establishment of the Ain Vered home for girls), and getting poor children out of crowded, insufficient homes to sunny places where they would receive proper attention and care."

Professor Julius Kleeberg lives in a charming villa on Mount Carmel in Haifa. He acted as the personal physician to Henrietta Szold from 1935 to 1945, and was with her at the moment that she drew her last breath. Here is what Prof. Kleeberg remembers about Henrietta Szold's physical characteristics: "I believe that the secret of her long, healthy life lay in the fact that Henrietta Szold led an extremely regulated life — there was a time of day for eating, a time for rest, and most of her day was for work. Weather conditions did not exist for her. When she planned a trip or appointment it made no difference to her whether the day turned out to be a *hamsin* or a wet, windy winter day.

"I used to go to visit her regularly every Sabbath after she turned eighty. There was never a time that the house was not full of visitors and the talk was always 'business.' I would wait patiently till she was through, then briefly discuss her health and listen to questions from her about a particular current problem in her work. She asked my advice on these problems not because I was an expert on them but because she always liked to obtain opinions from people not professionally involved in the work. Sometimes Miss Szold used to say, with a twinkle in her eye, 'Now Dr. Kleeberg, let me see, what could I complain of? I cannot walk as quickly as I used to, I need a nap after lunch, I often feel tired. What would you suggest as a therapy for old age?'"

Illustrated: Left, shocking pink evening coat with interesting fringed sleeve. Right, sheer blue nappa leather three-quarter length jacket with saddle-stitched flap pockets and matching leather slacks.

Maskit Show Scores

Jerusalem Post Fashion Reporter

THE old Maskit flair for creating fashions which are exciting and different was much in evidence last week at a small, intimate show given in the firm's Tel Aviv store.

Easily the nearest thing to an indigenous Israel style that we have, Maskit clothes rely heavily on a blend of traditional hand-craftsmanship with contemporary design, untainted with "artiness" or "folksy" touches.

Last week's show unveiled a new line in teenage fashions in which the Maskit touch was evidenced by the hand-woven or hand-knitted fabrics, and discreet use of olive-wood buttons. The prevailing mood was both gay and informal.

Leather and suede fashion wear, manufactured in Migdal Haemek, included coats, dresses, jackets and slacks. Among these were a full-length trench coat, classically cut and belted, in *tête-de-nègre* suede; a sumptuous pale rose nappa leather evening coat, beautifully draped at the back and boasting a large collar and raglan sleeves, worn over a matching bloused leather sheath; and a V-necked black leather jerkin, with heavy fisherman-knit sleeves and back complemented by slinky black leather slacks.

Noteworthy among the teenage collection was a handwoven, blue, tweed two-piece, the Campus-topped sleeveless jacket cut double-breasted and fastening with wooden buttons. With or without a blouse, this ensemble, including a box-pleated skirt, is the last word in youthful chic. Just as memorable was a Pepita-check jacket in black and white wool whose red lining echoed the red-knitted collar and cuffs. Worn with cream slacks and a red knitted cap it looked capable of keeping winter at bay while remaining casually elegant.

VISITORS' GALLERY: Mrs. Fanny Brodie

Dedication to the Flock

WEARING a striking red velvet hat, a refreshing departure from the usual sobriety in the headgear of rabbis' wives, Rabbanit Brodie accepted the praise and tributes paid to her with admirable simplicity and warmth, on the occasion of the cornerstone-laying ceremony of the Mothercraft Centre bearing her name. Originally a school teacher, she has lived all her life in London, concerning herself mostly with youth clubs, despite her many associations with a variety of organizations, including the Mizrahi Women's Organization of Great Britain and Ireland, the Federation of Women Zionists, Magen David Adom and WIZO.

Mrs. Fanny Brodie believes that youth clubs, next to a firm foundation of family life, provide the best preventive measure against juvenile delinquency. She quotes Mr. Richard Butler, Britain's Home Secretary, who remarked recently: "Jewish family life and a particular concern with youth activities outside the home has greatly contributed to the few instances of Jewish youths being entangled with the law."

Among those who applauded Mrs. Brodie was Mrs. Sarah Herzog, President of the National Religious Women's movement, who said: "Many daughters have done valiantly, but you have excelled them all." Continuing, Mrs. Herzog added, "My dear friend Mrs. Brodie is deserving of the honour that a religious educational institution in Israel should carry her distinguished name forward, linking a great friend of Israel to one part of the daily life, a significant part—concerning mother and child."

The Mothercraft Centre was dedicated in the presence of a large group of Israelis and guests from abroad, by Rabbi Israel Brodie, Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregation of the British Commonwealth. He was obviously pleased with the honour bestowed upon his wife, who admitted that her hobby was "taking care of my husband." Offering a helping hand to many organizations, she makes one condition: "Please don't ask me to be away from London." Commenting on the development of Jewish education in England, Mrs. Brodie said: "British appreciation and acceptance of Jewish Day Schools has effected an important change in parental attitudes towards a Jewish parochial education for their children." She feels that the State of Israel has served to provoke a deeper interest among young people in the history of the Jewish people and the cultural impact of Jewish traditional observance.

When asked how it feels to be the wife of a Chief Rabbi, Mrs. Brodie answered, "I feel the responsibility of being a help to my husband and being worthy of the honour. But mostly, I feel humble as the wife of the shepherd of so many flocks."

In his brief but beautifully delivered greetings, Mr. Patrick Hancock, the British Ambassador, reported that a colleague had said to him: "You mean you're going to Jerusalem to hear speeches in the morning, and then again in the evening at the Zionist Congress!" Mr. Hancock said: "Speeches and ceremonies are the structure of Israel, and probably have contributed more than we realized to the process which made the rebirth of Israel a reality in our time."

Mr. Hancock also expressed his hope that institutions such as the Mothercraft Centre, "will increase and multiply, linking Israel and Britain in the spirit of greater peace in the world."

Mrs. Gertrude Landy, chairman of the Mizrahi Women of Great Britain and Ireland, handed over a scroll to Mrs. Brodie, recording a great day in the life of a "woman of worth," who was honoured by the citizens of Israel.

DEVORAH E. WIGODER

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

AT this time of the year a certain tension becomes noticeable in our house. Diffidently, about a month ago, I brought the stoves out of their summer storage and dusted them off ready for use. As usual the Head of the House took alarm at the sight and told me it was much too early to think of heating, that even if it had rained for an hour or two there was no reason to raise the inside temperature to that of a hothouse.

•

WHEN I judge that he has got used to the sight of them I light one in the afternoons and see that it is out when he comes home. He sniffs suspiciously at the warm air but says nothing. It is only now, when the outside is warmer than the inside that the real battle is joined.

•

AS soon as I leave the room he turns the fire out and when I come back into what had been a cosy and comfortable place and find only chilly draughts I am naturally indignant. I demand to know why the fire is out. He replies that as I had left the room and he did not know when I would be back he was merely saving fuel, that anyway it is ridiculous to have a fire on the equivalent of an English summer's day and that I cannot possibly feel cold as this is a sub-tropical climate where artificial heating is unnecessary. He asks what would I do if I were in England just now.

•

I TELL him that a) it is unlikely that I would leave the room for long without stating my exact destination and the time of my return as my absence always provokes urgent and immediate demands which only I can answer, such as revealing the whereabouts of the beige socks which I have cunningly hidden in the sock drawer, of providing a hair clip or the abstract noun of "steal." b) an English summer's day may very well be wet and cold and a fire is then essential but even if it were fine the sun is only *outside* and I am *inside* and that, is where I want the fire; c) nobody in the world — not even he — can tell me what I can't possibly feel. If I say I am cold he will just have to accept it even if *he* does not need to wear a jacket; and d) I don't know what I would do if I were in England just now, probably judging by last winter's visit, shiver and cough and be miserable but as I am not, there is no reason for me to suffer. My son gives his father moral support by appearing in shorts, and, after a long argument, sandals, at a time when I am invisible beneath a mound of sweaters.

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I AGREE that by European standards it is not cold, but it is cold compared with the summer and that is cold enough for me. Let our English visitors go swimming in January. I can wait till July.

•

HAVE now acquired a powerful ally to back me up and frequently inquire if they want the poor little baby to freeze and shall I expose *her* frailty to the icy blasts of winter?

•

HOWEVER the poor little baby is a very beefy specimen for her age and is rapidly expanding in all directions. She is obviously going to be one of those hearty outdoor types who will throw open all the windows as soon as she can reach them. When the time comes her poor old mother will take a hot water bottle and not get out of bed from Hanukka till Purim, and if there is any protest, till Passover.

Nothing Like Citrus Fruit

By Molly Bar-David

ONE of the necessary qualifications for becoming a *maitre d'hotel* in a top-rate European restaurant is to know how to serve a citrus fruit in the right way. To watch a formally garbed waiter thrust a fork into a grape fruit, hold it aloft and peel it, then section the flesh without leaving one bit of membrane attached, is like gawking at the art of a juggler. To know how to use citrus in meals is an even greater art — though it takes considerably less practice to do so.

Every year, I get letters asking me for my sister Becky's orange cake over again.

Becky's Orange Cake

Batter: 3 eggs, 1½ cups sugar, 3 oranges (juice and grated rind), 1 cup water, 1 pkg. cake flour, ¾ cup oil, dash of salt.

Topping: ¾ cup orange juice, 4 tbsps. brandy or 2 tbsps. Curacao, 6 tbsps. sugar.

To make the cake, beat the eggs, sugar and oil until light. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with the water. Finally beat in the orange juice and rind and bake in a moderate oven.

While the cake is baking, make a syrup of the orange juice and sugar of the topping, remove from the stove and add the brandy. When the cake is done, gently spoon the hot topping over the hot cake. This must be done slowly, so that the cake will absorb the juice without getting soggy. Return the cake to the oven (the heat turned off, but the oven still warm) for ten minutes. Cook the cake and then chill thoroughly. Serve with sweetened whipped cream to which a little grated rind is added.

Orange Cream Dessert

Few people realize how good oranges and cream are together, so try this quick dessert and prove its prize to yourself: it's not cheap, but excellent!

1 bottle whipping cream (about 1 cup), 2 tbsps. sugar, dash of nutmeg (optional), ¼ tsp. almond extract, 3 oranges, cut into sections, drained and diced, 2 tbsps. orange juice, 10 orange gum drops (or 1 cup prepared jelly, made of ½ pkg. orange jelly powder), 4 tbsps. chopped nuts, 5 tbsps. preserved cherries.

Combine cream, sugar and flavourings and beat with a rotary beater until mixture forms into peaks. Fold in remaining ingredients and chill for about an hour before serving.

Fillets with Grapefruit

1 pkg. fish fillets, 1 medium grapefruit, 2 tbsps. butter or margarine, 2 tbsps. grapefruit juice, salt, pepper and paprika to taste, 1 tbsp. chopped parsley.

Place frozen fish in a shallow baking dish. Section the grapefruit (remove all membrane), drain well, and save the juice of course. Pour melted butter and grapefruit juice over fish; sprinkle with salt, pepper and paprika. Bake in a hot oven (375 F.) for 40 minutes, basting occasionally. Decorate grapefruit sections with paprika and arrange on top of fish. Sprinkle with chopped parsley and bake 10 minutes more.

Lemon Filling

Split a sponge into four layers and fill with the following: 1½ cups hot water, 1 pkg. lemon jelly powder, 2 egg yolks, 3 tbsps. lemon juice, 2 egg whites, 4 tbsps. sugar, 1 bottle whipping cream.

Dissolve jelly powder in hot water and set aside to jell. Later on, beat egg whites until foamy, gradually beat in the sugar, and beat until stiff and set aside. Beat egg yolks until light and very thick. Gradually beat in the lemon juice, rind and stiffened gelatin. Fold in egg whites and then whipped cream. Fill the cake and chill for at least an hour.

Orange Glazed Chicken

1 cup orange juice, 1 tbsp. grated orange rind, 1 cup sugar (brown is best, but white will do), 2 tbsps. melted margarine, 1 tsp. mustard, dash of allspice (or ginger), 1 large chicken, cut into serving pieces, 1 orange sliced.

Combine orange, rind, sugar, melted margarine, mustard and allspice. Place chicken on rack in shallow baking pan. Top with orange slices; pour glaze over chicken and oranges and bake in a hot oven for about one hour, basting often, until chicken is glazed and brown.

Orange Coffee "Bread"

Squeeze juice of one large orange into a cup and fill with boiling water. Grind orange rind and enough raisins or dates to make a cupful. Combine orange mixture with boiling water in a mixing bowl. Stir in 1 cup sugar, 2 tbsps. melted margarine, 1 tsp. vanilla and 1 beaten egg, then 2 cups flour, 2 tsps. baking powder and a pinch of salt. Beat thoroughly. Add chopped nuts (if desired). Bake in a greased loaf pan for 50 minutes in moderate oven.

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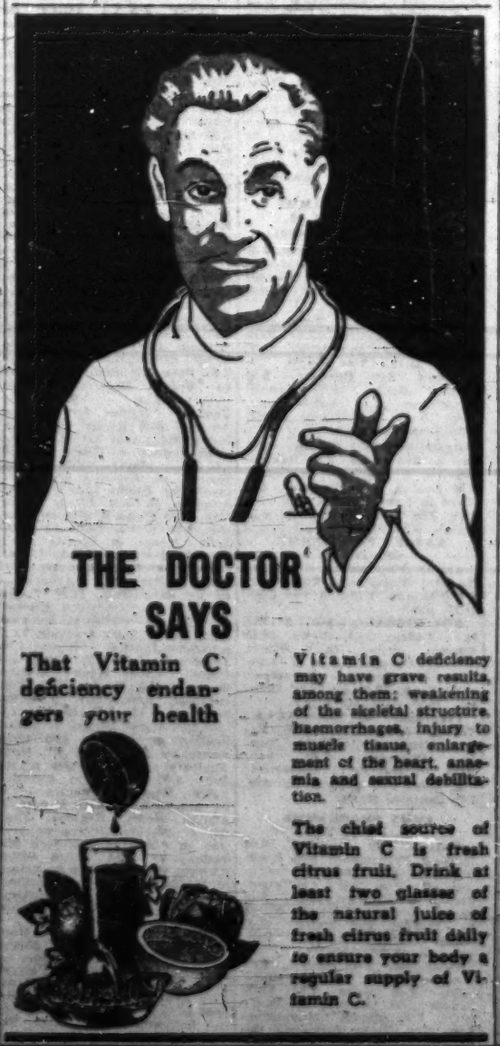

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WALLASH

Problems of Drama

THE suave stories of Somerset Maugham constitute excellent material for short radio features — and there are many gems from which to choose. Maugham's East is a thing of the past today — but his picture of it is vivid, subtle and penetrating, which, apart from its intrinsic literary merit, is beginning to have value as a historical memory. Maugham is one of the outstanding story-tellers of the century; perhaps some present-day readers find him dated and prefer Graham Greene, who combines the talents of Maugham with metaphysical purpose — but Maugham remains eminently readable and enjoyable.

Two of his short stories were combined in the "Curtain Up" programme this week. The combination was not felicitous — it would have been far wiser to present the stories as separate entities (as was done with the excellent film versions of Maugham's stories) instead of carrying one character over so as to give a false continuity. The result was top-heavy and many listeners must have been left in the second half wondering what had happened to the characters of the first part. A clean break would have been neater.

The first story was the less successful over the air. The story — the White bride in Borneo who discovers that her husband had had a native concubine and promptly returns to England — lacked adequate dramatic conflict and development. The second story, however, was one of my favourites — the clash between the old-time British civil servant, who has been living in the East for decades, carrying on his "old school" mentality but at the same time possessing an understanding and appreciation of the native mentality, and the brash newcomer who is determined to clean up and be efficient — but fails through his utter obnoxiousness and lack of human understanding. (Such types are not confined to the British Civil Service.)

The conflict is brilliantly characterized in that terrible moment when the veteran, who has an unopened copy of the "Times" brought to his breakfast table each morning, finds that the newcomer has opened his stock of newspapers a week in advance to follow the course of a sensational trial. This incident is Maugham, in one of his most penetrating moments.

Michael Ohad made an excellent job of the adaptation and production; his handling of background music and effects was exemplary. Zalman Levush played Warburton, the character who united the two stories; at first, his performance was a caricature, but it settled down in the second half when his role became more central.

Another dramatic feature last week was devoted to a very different topic — Henrietta Szold. "Miss Szold's Working Day" by Shulamit Har-Even was a brave stab at a difficult medium — the dramatisation of contemporary figures. Dramatic technique can be applied to historical incidents where proper perspective has been achieved and objectivity can be applied (e.g. Mr. Ohad's "Historical Miniatures"). For living or recently dead personalities, the safest approach is documentary — actual historical recordings or spoken reminiscences. I have seldom, if ever, heard a dramatic programme about a modern personality which rings true. There is inevitably a note of adulation, of perfection, of too-goodness frequently tempered with emotional sentimentality (fortunately Mrs. Har-Even steered away from this last fault).

Allowing for these general strictures, it must be said that the Szold feature avoided some of the obvious pitfalls. It made a great effort to be authentic and it had a fine performance by Hannah Rovina, noteworthy for its restraint. But even so there were embarrassing moments — such as the scene with the Yiddish-speaking children which — whatever its historic justification — sounded thoroughly unnatural.

• • •

"PRO and Con" was great fun this week. Mr. David Horowitz and Dr. Yohanan Bader faced an audience in Tel Aviv which posed questions concerning savings and investment. The highlight here was one of the questioners — one of those persistent pests with a long list of grouses which he was determined to get off his chest. The type is familiar at meetings but it is rare that we hear him over the air and it was amusing to hear his complete rejection of the frantic requests that he should bring his remarks to a close. The editor, Arye Arad, did well in presenting this episode in full.

Both the experts were in good form. Dr. Bader, in particular, has a great knack for presenting problems in a popular and comprehensible style with ingratiating chuckles and touches of humour. It is a pity that his sense of humour is so isolated in our political world. Mr. Horowitz justified official policy, and one suspected that some of these justifications did not dovetail too closely with some of the warnings he has issued in connection with the rise in the standard of living and the absorption of extra production by the home market.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Music of the Philippines (today at 12.30); Fifty years of Kiryat Gat (tom. at 6.45); Pessimism on queuing (Mon. at 6.23); Detective serial by Simenon (starting Mon. at 6.35; second instalment); Adventures of Dr. Doolittle (Tues. at 5.30); Musical activities in immigrant settlements (Tues. at 7.55); Musical journey in Scotland (Tues. at 8.30); Toscanini programme (Wed. at 6.30); The problem of the freed prisoner (Weds. at 8.30); Saul Bellow feature (Weds. at 10.32); Beethoven's last quartet (Thurs. at 10.30).

AUDIO

Radio Review

STAR-GAZING

ON January 20 Venus will reach its highest angle above the sun, as seen from the earth, and will thus remain above the horizon for four hours after sunset. The intensity of its light will rise from -3.7 to -4.1.

Through the telescope, Venus will now be seen as a "quarter." It was Galileo, who, when he first turned his telescope to the heavens, discovered that Venus goes through "phases" just like our own moon.

Venus will be seen not far from our moon on the evenings of the 19th and 20th.

The two giant planets Jupiter and Saturn will be, from the point of view of the earthbound observer, in the same direction as the sun and therefore invisible; as the astronomers say, "in conjunction" with the sun.

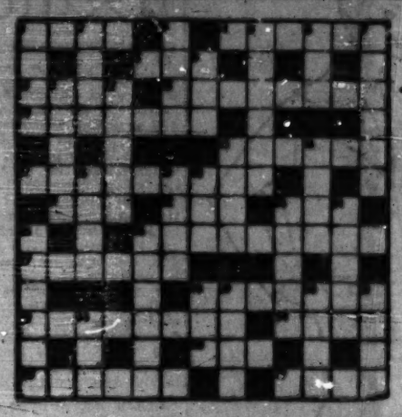
Mars, which remains in the constellation of Gemini throughout the month, loses some of its brightness. At the beginning of January its light is -1.3 and by the end of the month only -0.5, but is still quite conspicuous.

Orion, the most lovely of all constellations, will be at its very best to the S.S.E. at nine p.m. at the beginning of the month and at 7 p.m. by the end of January. Above Orion is the characteristic pentagon of Auriga. The lightest star in Auriga is the yellowish Capella.

Underneath Orion and to the left, is Sirius, lightest of all "fixed" stars because of its relative proximity to us in cosmological terms: it is only 8.8 light years from the earth.

JOSEF SMORA

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS.—1. Animal with an eye on the target. 4. Sailor posted missing? 8. Is there some difficulty in eating it? 10. Man with a mare, perhaps. 13. Time to wonder? 14. Although genteel, is about to be punished. 15. A great day at a resort in Italy. 17. Postal command? 21. So a letter is sent to mores. 22. Propeller. 23. Is found in cultivable areas. 26. Has a bridge, as opposed to that place with a ford! 27. First article? 28. Not a Jew. 32. Finally regarded as being transported. 34. Stop in a systematic manner. 35. Something to flip in a drink? 36. Possibly soviet in no obvious manner. 37. Tea for the cleaner?

DOWN. — 1. Does one put up with it at the Zoo? 2. It may be sliced for you. 3. Stick a note on a tin. 4. Where beer's concerned, he provides more than a jug. 6. Girl from Penang. 7. Tried the tongue test? 9. Central. 11. French impressionist. 13. Freddie? 15. Sing, for example. 16. Cold dice, possibly. 18. Jot. 19. A shout from Leo? 20. Even a horse can turn mad. 25. They have their ups and downs. 26. Nimble American in the drink. 29. Doesn't work in trousers? 30. A vowy breakfast? 32. A horsy exclamation?. 33. Move little by little. 20. Restless desire. 31. Naturally he could see himself in the mirror. 32. It has its point.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

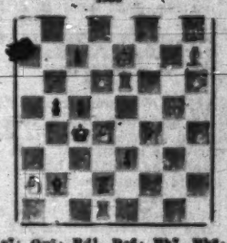
ACROSS. — 1. Muff. 4. Speaks. 8. Now. 10. Sail. 12. Manifold. 14. St.-rides. 15. Weasel. 17. Fire-light. 21. Car. 22. Vie. 23. Bit. 26. Centaurus. 27. Logger. 28. Hotspur. 32. Cross-bow. 34. Time. 35. Tod. 36. Spends. 37. Send.

DOWN. — 1. Mass. 2. Fair. 3. Home. 5. Privet. 6. Ago. 7. Saddle. 9. Was. 11. Attic. 12. (O)Liver. 15. Whom. 16. Swiz. 18. Rang. 19. IV-er. 20. Gin. 22. Burst. 24. Chrom. 25. Picks. 26. Canad. 28. Hot. 29. Owns. 30. Pike. 31. Read. 33. One.

CHESS

Friday, December 30, 1960

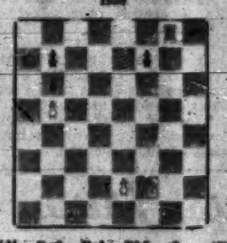
PROBLEM No. 1307
L. Zagoryako, Moscow
1st Prize, "Chess in USSR", 1959



Ke7; Qg3; Rd1, Re4; Bh7, Bh8; Kta2, Ktc1; Pd6, h6. (10)
Ke4; Rd2; Bb5; Pb5, c5, c7, e3. (7)

White mates in two (2x).

PROBLEM No. 1308
Dr. Rizzadjan, Erevan
2nd Prize, "Chess in USSR," 1959



Kf4; Rg6; Bc1; Pb5, e2. (5)
Ka7; Pb4, b7, f7. (4)

White mates in four (4x)

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1305 (Iwanow): 1.Le5 — 2.Rg1 Kb2 3.Rb1x; 1...Kb2 2.Rb4+ Kg1 3.Rb1x; 2...e2 2.Kd2+ Kb2

3.Rg2x. Problem No. 1304 (Faria & Rosa)a): 1.Qe4+ Kf7 2.Ka3 Ba1 3.Bb1 Bb2 4.Qe8+ K:(e8x); b) 1.Q:b4+ Kg7 2.Kg1 Ba1 3.Bb1 Bg8 4.Qf8+ K:(f8x); c) 1.Qb3 Bb2 2.Ka3 Ba1 3.Bb1 Bb2 4.Qe6+ B:e6x.

THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

The Zonal Tournament in Holland was won by Iceland's Frederic Olafsson with 11½ points out of 9, ahead of Dueckstein (Austria) 7, Larsen (Denmark) 6½, Schmidgens (Germany) 4½, Barendregt (Holland) 4, Lopez (Spain) 3, Ojanen (Finland)) and Shield Sweden) 2½, Schuster (W. Germany) 1½ points.

The U.S.S.R. Women's championship was won jointly by T. Zatulevskaya and V. Borisenko with 13 points out of 15 games. They were followed by ex-champion L. Volpert 12, N. Gopringarshvili 11½, etc.

MOSCOW-LENINGRAD MATCH
Game No. 952
Nimzovich Defence

V. Korchnoi	M. Botvinnik
1.d4 Kf6 2.c4 e6 3.Ktc3 Bb4 4.e3 b6 5.Ktd1 Bb7 6.Qc2 Kbd7 7.a3 B:c3+ 8.K:c3 c5 9.b3 0-0 10.Bb2 d6 11.d5 K:c3 12.Q:c3 e5 13.f4 Kh5? 14.Bd3 Qh4+ 15.g3 Qh3 16.0-0 e4 17.d:e Bc6 18.Qc2 Rae8 19.R:f5 Kf6 20.Bc4 Re7 21. K:e7+ Q:e7 22. Q:c5 ? K:e7 23.b:c e:f 24.e:b a:b 25.e:f Re4 26.Rae1 Rfe8 27.Kf2 R:e1 28.R:e1 B:e8 29.Re1 R:e1 30.K:e1 g6 31.e4 Kg7 32.K:g3 Re3 33.Kh4 Rg3 34.Kg5 Rg8 35.Bb3 + K:f7 36.e5 Rg7 37.h4 Re8 38.h5 g:h 39.K:h5 B:e4. 40.f5 Bd3 41.Kg5 h5 42.Re1. Black resigns.

Game No. 953
Sicilian Defence

A. Chernyshov	Y. Averbach
1.e4 c5 2.Ktf3 d6 3.d4 c:d 4.K:d4 Ktf6 5.Ktc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.f3 Ktc6 8.Qd2 0-0 9.Rc1 a6 10.0-0-0 Ktd4 11.B:d3 Qa7 12.Rb4 Ktc6 13.Qg5 h5 14.h4 h6 15.Ktd5 Kt:d5 16.B:g7 K:g7 17.Q:d5 Kfe8 18.Qg5 h6 19.Qg3 e6 20.Kb1+ K:f3 21.e:f a5 22.B:f7! Q:f7 23.R:d6 Kte4 24.R:g6+ Kh7 25.Qg6! Black resigns.

THE WORLD CHAMPION AT LEIPZIG
Game No. 954
King's Indian Defence

Olfgoric	Tal
(Yugoslavia-USSR)	
1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 g6 3.Ktc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Ktf3 0-0 6.Be2 e5 7.0-0 Ktbd7 8.Be1 Re8 9.Rf1 a6 10.Kh1 c:d 11.K:d3 Kte5 12.f3 a5 13.Be3 Qe7 14.Qd2 Bd7 15.b3 Rad8 16.a3 Be8 17.b4 a:b 18.a:b Kte6 19.Rbc1 Qe7 20.Kcd1 Kb7 21.Rb1 a4 Q:e4 22.Kte2 Be6 23.Bg5 c6 24.b:c d:c 25.R:d6 Bd4 + 26.Kh1 K:d6 27.Kte3 Kte4 28.Kfd5 Kg7 29.Rb1 Rd8 30.Rb5 Qd7 31.Rc1 Rad 32.Kfd5 Qc6 33.b5 h5 34.Kfd5 Rd6 35.Rb6 Qd7 36.Qe5 Re8 37.Rb6+b6 Qa4 38.Kfd5 Re7 39.K:f6+ B:f6 40.Rb2 g5.Kf3 K:f3 41.Kd5+ Kg2 42.Rb2+ Kg1 43.Rb1+ Kg2. Draw.

Grandmaster Miguel Najdorf demonstrated his skill in lightning play, when he engaged several makers of the sporting programme at the Maccabiah championships in Chaim was the only player to win one game (against the fiery Ish Kor) while S. Hes managed to hold Reichert to a draw, losing the other top games.

A reception to the guest's honour was held on Wednesday by the Israel Chess Federation.

ELIAHU SHAMAY

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BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

SOLUTION OF HANUKKA PROBLEM

Our problem was:

"Spades are trumps and West leads the jack of clubs. Can declarer make nine tricks against any defence?"

There is no play for nine tricks by ruffing clubs. South must therefore set up at least one club or one heart, and in both cases the opposing trumps must be pulled out first.

If a club is to be established declarer must be helped over to dummy at the start of one, and his best try is to force West to lead clubs. But West can be put into the lead only with a diamond, and as a set-off for the gambit dummy must be helped to win two club tricks in addition to the ace.

Some solvers tried to overcome the difficulty by upping the opening lead with the club queen to remove East's king; but West can counter by returning the deuce of clubs at the end of the process, thus threatening to force an entry to his partner's hand.

The solution is:

Dummy wins the opening lead with the club ace and leads a trump. Continuation will depend on East's action.

I. East splits his honours and is allowed to hold the trick. West next makes his heart ace and leads a diamond (best); dummy wins. South unblocking with the ten, and the club eight is surrendered to West. The diamond return is again taken in dummy, South jettisoning the jack, and East's king of clubs is ruffed out. Now declarer ruffs the diamond ace, draws two more rounds and trumps and throws West in with the diamond deuce. Dummy's club tenace takes the rest.

II. East plays low, South wins with the jack and then loses a spade to East. West makes heart ace and has a choice of actions. We have already seen above how to handle the diamond return; but the trump play presents us with a new problem, because it deprives declarer of his re-entry to lead his last two diamonds. However, now that West's trumps are exhausted, declarer may profitably use dummy's diamond entries to set up a heart.

The winner: Mr. A. Kaffer Tel Aviv.

LOOK

Everybody is joining our Jerusalemite!
Everybody is going to the
MID-WINTER BALL
Saturday night, December 31, 1960
at the Artists House
VALUABLE PRIZES ENTERTAINMENT
DANCING UNTIL THE WEE HOURS
Sponsored by the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel.
Tickets IL4 per person at Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Road, Jerusalem. Proceeds to the Association's Social Welfare Fund.

THE ISRAEL RHEUMATIC FEVER SOCIETY
On Tuesday, January 3, 1961, 4 p.m.
at the Artists' House, Jerusalem.
Fashion Show and Tea Party
Boutique Freund, Shalem's Sportswear, Maskit.
The firms have contributed items to the raffle.
Tickets at Boutique Freund, Maskit and Shalem, and at the entrance.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Commencing Sat., Dec. 31, 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30

TEL-AVIV Cinema
Sat. 7.15, 9.30 — Weekdays 3.30, 7.15, 9.30
PREMIERE
today at 7 p.m.
"FROM THE TERRACE"
based on John O'Hara's story
For adults only

ALLENBY
HEINZ RUHMANN
in
DER MANN, DER NICHT NEIN SAGEN KONNTE
3.30; 7.15, 9.30.

ARMON DAVID
The Snorkel
with
PETER van EYCK
MANDY MILLER
for adults only.
Hebrew and French titles.
No complimentary tickets.

BEN YEHUDA
Israel Premiere
JEANNE MOREAU
PHILLIP LEMAIRE
LINO VENTURA
in the most exotic French picture
l'Etrange Mr. Steve
Adults Only
Starting today at 2.15
Daily Perfs.: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

CHEN 2nd Week
A whispering phrase starts a man-hunt
Kenneth More — Taina Elg
THE 39 STEPS
Based on the novel by John Buchan
Eastman Color

EDEN 7th Week
Abd El Halim Hafez
in
Days and Nights
A musical melodrama

ESTHER 2nd Week
M.G.M. proudly presents
William Wyler's production
BEN-HUR
the entertainment experience of a lifetime.
Charlton Heston
Jack Hawkins, Haya Harareet
Sat.: 7.30. Weekdays: 2.30 & 8

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9th Week
The America which even Americans cannot recognize
L'Amerique Insolite
3.30, 7.15, 9.30
transport available to all parts of the town after performance.
Air-conditioning

HOD 4th Week
World Premiere of the Israel Film
I LIKE MIKE
Peter Frye's direction
No invitations.

MAXIM 2nd Week
The most fascinating British comedy
Foley Sullivan, Robert Morley
Constance Cummings
The Battle of the Sexes
Friday: 2.30
Sat.: 5.30, 7.30, 9.30

MIGDALOR 3rd Week
Alida Rey, Elizabeth Sellars
in
THE DAY THEY ROBBED THE BANK OF ENGLAND
M.G.M.

MOGRABI
BRIGITTE BARDOT
SAMI FREY
in
LA VERITE
Directed by Henry-Georges Clouzot
ADULTS ONLY
A Columbia Picture
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

OPHIR 3rd Week
Israel Premiere
The Savage Innocents
Based on the novel: "Top of the World" by Hans Ruesch
Anthony Quinn, Yoko Tani
Technicolor — Technirama
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

ORION
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Michele Morgan
O. W. Fischer
Heinz Ruehmann
Sonja Ziemann
in Vicki Baum's immortal
MENSCHEN IM HOTEL
(Grand Hotel)
Top Film of the Year
Hebrew French Subtitles
3 Perfs. daily 3.30, 7.15, 9.15.

PARIS
ISRAEL PREMIERE of Jean Gabin's classical
PEPE LE MOKO
directed by Julien Duvivier.
A Forum Film release.
6 performances daily.

PEER 6th Week
Must Be Seen
Never on Sunday
The sparkling film, for which MELINA MERCOURI won the first prize at Cannes 1960 Festival
Written — Directed — and Co-acted by JULES DASSIN
Adults Only

SHDEROTH
JAMES STEWART
VERA MILES
in the story that smashed best selling records:
THE FBI STORY
in Technicolor.

TAMAR 2nd Week
is pleased to present
EDDIE CONSTANTINE
as "Lemmie Caution"
in
Comment Qu'elle Est
A film in the best tradition of Eddie Constantine's exciting performances.
6 shows daily at: 10, 12, 3, 4, 7.15 & 9.15
FOR ADULTS ONLY

TCHELET
PREMIERE
MARIA SCHELL
CURD JURGENS
in the powerful drama
DIE RATTEN
German spoken
Hebrew and English titles.
For adults only.

YARON 12th and Last Week
Shirley Maclaine
Jack Lemmon
one of the greatest films of the year — BILLY WILDER best comedy ever seen.
The Apartment
3 perfs. daily: 3.30, 7.15 and 9.30

ZAMIR
Where Is My Daddy?
3.30; 7.30, 9.30.
2 Sun. on Saturday.

RAMAT GAN
Evening Perfs. 7.15, 9.30.
Laslo Benedek's unforgettable masterpiece
PIMPERNEL SMITH
4 p.m. Matn.
PILLOW TALK

ZAFON-CINEMA
SOUTH PACIFIC
3rd week
The perfect show in T.O.D.D.-A.O
Advance sale of tickets for the whole week at the box office (Tel. 42201) and at all ticket offices.
Owing to the technical facilities required, this film can only be shown in Tel Aviv and surroundings at the Zafon Cinema.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Commencing Saturday, December 31, 1960
Weekdays: Mats.: 10.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m. Evenings: 8.45 & 9.45
Saturdays: 8.45 p.m., 9.45 p.m.

CHEN Tel. 22955
73 Jaffa Rd.
2nd WEEK
First Prize Winner at the Vienna Cinema Festival:
Ashes and Diamonds
After a 7-week success in Tel Aviv and 4 weeks in Haifa
No complimentary tickets.

EDEN Tel. 23829
2nd WEEK
When you talk about the great ones, you'll talk about this one!
Robert Mitchum
Eleanor Parker
Home from the Hill
3.30, 6.30 & 9 p.m.
For Adults Only.

JERUSALEM Tel. 20957
KIRYAT YOVEL
By public request after great successes in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, starting Sat. night
A Question of Adultery
with Julie London, Anthony Steele.
Adults only Forum Film

OR-GIL Tel. 28488
2nd Week
Starting Fri. at 3 p.m.
ROD STEIGER in
AL CAPONE
His true shocking story, filmed with bullet force!
For adults only.
No complimentary tickets.

HABIRAH Tel. 28398
2.30, 6.45, 9
FEMMES D'UN ETE
Michele Morgan, Dany Carrel, Sylva Koscina
Hebrew and English titles
Friday, 8.45:
OPERATION AMSTERDAM

ORION Tel. 22914
The Egyptian Nightingale
UM KALTHOUM
in the great Arabic Film
FATMA
with Anwar Wagdi.

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Cinemascope — Color de Luxe
Sir Arthur CONAN DOYLE'S gripping story of a trip to a prehistoric land:
The Lost World
MICHAEL RENNIE
JILL ST. JOHN
FERNANDO LAMAS

RON Tel. 23104
The fantastic classic for generations:
FANTASIA
Technicolor — Supercscope — High Fidelity sound. Masterpieces by Bach, Schubert, Tchaikowsky, Beethoven, Moussorgsky etc. played by the Philadelphia Orchestra under the baton of Leopold Stokowsky. Mats. Fri.: 3 p.m. Sun.: 10.30 a.m. From Sun. daily at 2.30 p.m. LADY & THE TRAMP Walt Disney's Paradise for youngsters, Technicolor. Admission for children 35 Agyrot.

SEMADAR Tel. 38748
Evenings only
LEO TOLSTOI'S NOVEL
Horst Buchholz Miriam Hou
RESURRECTION
German Dialogue.

TEL OR Tel. 28570
The Ride Back
Drama with Anthony Quinn
"Forum" Film

ZION HALL Tel. 20202
3rd Week
Charlton Heston
Ted Reynolds,
Anne Baxter,
Edward G. Robinson
Yvonne de Carlo
and a cast of thousands in Cecil B. de Mille's greatest masterpiece
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS
in Technicolor
Owing to the length of the film, last one perf. 5 p.m. weekdays: perf. 3.30 — 8.

Commencing Saturday, December 31
EDISON Tel. 24056
Paris sur Glace
Shortly:
A SUMMER PLACE

STUDIO Tel. 26585
4th Week
Sat.: 5.45, 8.45
Daily: 2.30, 5.45, 8.45
The Wonderful French Film
TOI LE VENIN
Marina Vlady, Robert Hossein
Odile Versois
Also Fri. at 1 p.m.

Haifa Cinemas
From Saturday, Dec. 31, 1960

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018
Let's Make Love
with MARILYN MONROE, YVES MONTAND.
Fox film in Cinemascope & colour.

ARMON Tel. 4848
ISRAEL PREMIERE!
Le Bossu
Jean Marais, Bourvil, Sabine Sesman.
Eastmancolour & Cinemascope.
Based on the story by Paul Feval.

ATZMON Tel. 3003
2nd Week!
Warner Bros.
top dramatic film
THE F.B.I. STORY
Technicolor
James Stewart, Vera Miles.

EN DOR Tel. 3431
During the whole week!
Hal's Premiere!
RETURN OF CAPTAIN MARVEL
Tom Tyler, Frank Coghlan, Jr.
2 perfs. nightly, 8.30 & 9.
Owing to its length the film itself starts at 6.30 & 9 p.m. sharp!

GAL OR Tel. 2197
EDWARD G. ROBINSON in
The Four Skulls of Jonathan Drake
Mats.: 15 Brigata Yehudit
The Treasure of Montezuma
Nine Limit.

MIRON Tel. 3809
LA GRAN GUERRA
Virgilio Mazzanti, Vittorio Gassman
No complimentary tickets.

MAY Tel. 2858
3rd Week
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS
in Technicolor
No complimentary tickets.
Sat. at 7.30 p.m. Weekdays at 3.30 and 7.30 sharp.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
2nd Week
Fernandel in
Le Confident de ces Dames
Sylva Koscina, Denise Grey

ORAH Tel. 4017
STRANGERS WHEN WE MEET
with KIM NOVAK, KIRK DOUGLAS
For adults only.
Columbia release.

ORION Tel. 4020
CLINT WALKER, EDWARD BYRNES
in Warner Bros. (new) Technicolor adventure.
Yellowstone Kelly

ORLY Tel. 81888
One minute Carmel Centre terminus
2nd Week!
Jean Servais,
Louis Jourdan,
in a touching human drama
Letter from an Unknown Woman
Based on the story by Stefan Zweig
2 perfs. nightly 8.45 & 9.

PEER Tel. 2237
2nd Week
The latest Israel comedy directed by Peter Frye!
I LIKE MIKE
Batya Lyssel,
Ilan Berlinski,
Gideon Singer

TAMAR Tel. 8382
5th Week
The Apartment
SHIRLEY MACLAINE,
JACK LEMMON
For adults only. Owing to its length, the main feature starts at 4, 6.45 & 9.30 sharp.
United Artists release.

ON THE AIR

531, 337.4, 249 & 230 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.00, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. Tomorrow, 8.30, 1.30, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English 9.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY
FIRST PROGRAMME

6.00 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 9.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcement. 11.01 Popular Concert: Ridki: Nocturne from Serenade for Strings, Chopin: Piano Concerto No. 2 in F-minor, opus 21 (Soloist: Witold Malcuinsky); Massenet: "Le Cid," Ballet Music; Reisiger: "The Mill on the Rock", Overture. 12.10 Military Bands. 12.30 Hebrew Songs. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.00 Close Down.

3.00 Kabbalat Shabbat. 3.30 Youth Corner. 4.00 Special Programme for Tourists presented by N. Lev. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Bach: Suite No. 2 in B-minor (Conductor: Felix Prohaska); Brahms: Violin Concerto in D, opus 77 (Soloist: David Oistrakh). 6.05 Bible Reading. 6.15 The Tel Aviv Male Choir, conducted by Martin White. 6.30 Literary Page. 7.30 "Music for Your Enjoyment." 7.40 Shabbat Songs. 8.00 "For You, & for You" ed. by Y. Ben-Herzl & R. Bashan. 8.45 "The Asian Music Festival" — Israel. 8.55 Announcements. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 Friday Evening Concert: played by the Kol Israel Orchestra (recorded at a public concert on December 28, 1960); Conductor: George Singer, Soloist: Sarah Fuxon-Hayman (Piano). Jean Martinon: Symphonie des Voyages"; Rawsthorne: Piano Concerto No. 1; Mendelssohn: Symphony No. 4 in A-minor ("Scotch"). First Performance in Israel. 10.40 "A moment of Poetry." 10.43 "Tempo" — Musical Magazine. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Services 7.37 Light Classical Music. Gluck: Overture "Iphitenia in Aulis"; Rossini-Respighi: "La Boutique Fantasque"; Ballet (Conductor: Georg Solti). 8.27 Today's Programmes. 8.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: Bach: Concerto in C for Two Pianos and Orchestra, (Soloists: Gina Bachauer and Ilona Kabos); Stravinsky: Symphonies for Wind Instruments (Cond.: Frederick Fennell). 9.15 This Week's Diary. 9.30 Hebrew Songs. 10.20 "The World of Science" — weekly ed. by Dr. N. Sharon and Y. Michaeli & presented by A. Arad. 10.40 Gerard Souzay (Baritone) at the Piano: Jacqueline Bonneau: Gounod: Three Songs. 10.50 "Curtain Up." 11.50 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 12.20 "Stage and Screen." 1.00 Light Music played by the Kol Israel Light Orchestra. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Youth Corner. 3.50 "The Asian Music Festival" — The Philippines. 4.20 Mozart: Sonata in A-minor, K. 310 played by Dinu Lipatti (Piano). 4.40 Programme ed. & presented by Rahel Hal'i. 5.00 Nations' Songs. 5.30 "Science Studio." 5.45 Oriental Songs. 6.05 The Art of Drawing. 6.15 The Contrabass: (a) Koussevitzki: Pieces for Contrabass (played by the Composer); Saint-Saens: "The Elephant" from "Carnival des Animaux"; Britten: Variation from "The Young Persons' Guide to the Orchestra." 6.30 Hebrew Songs. 7.20 The Week in Talk by A. Alon. 7.35 "Melaveh Malka" — Light Symphonic Music, played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 8.25 Sports. 8.45 Bible Reading: Yeshayahu chaps. 15 & 16. 8.58 Programme Announcement. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 Echoes from the Prades Festival, 1960. Brahms: Sonata in F-minor, for Piano, played by Julius Katchen. 9.55 Russian Poetry — by E. Sussman. 10.15 The Serial Music — a programme produced by Josef Tal. 11.10 Concert from the Salzburg Festival, 1960. Krenek: Piano Concerto, opus 81 (Soloist: Alfred Brendel) Stravinsky: "The Fire Bird," Suite (Conductor: Heinz Wallberg). 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
499, 422.5 & 197.7 M.
Commercial Programme:

Today: 2.30 p.m. Opening. 2.31 Melodies. 3.15 The Adventures of Ellery Queen. 3.30 Oriental Songs. 4.00 Music from Films. 4.29 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 Programme ed. by I. Daliot. 10.00 Folk Dances. 10.15 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down. Tomorrow: 9.30 Opening. 9.31 Hebrew Songs. 10.00 Musical Miniatures. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today & Tomorrow: 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 7.00 French. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Moghrabi. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Yiddish. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407, 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.25-2.15 and 6.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (32.3 M.): Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Report from the World Zionist Congress. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 Editorial Opinion. 10.35 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Report from the World Zionist Congress. 7.00 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.00 News. 6.25 Editorial Opinion. 7.05 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME
(750, 538 & 285 M.)

Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Request Programme. 6.52 Reading from the "Haaretz" by A. Gurevitz. 7.00 News. 7.15 "View-Via." 7.30 Pleasant Time. 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Handel and Walton. 8.50 News. 9.15 Entertainment Programme. 10.30 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.02 Opening. 6.03 Pleasant Tunes. 6.22 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.15 Requests. 8.00 Dance Music. 8.30 "Musical Miniatures." 9.00 Musical Miniatures. 9.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.50 News. 9.59 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (31.55, 30.12 & 19.84 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News, News Comment, From Near & Far. Tomorrow: News, International Commentary, Sports Review.

OTHER BROADCASTS: (CORPORATION Pirate Programme (42.1 M.): News: 7.30 a.m., 1.00, 7.00, 9.30 p.m. Today: 1.40 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 5.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.45 p.m. The Name is Shane. 3.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme: In Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Dancer Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

MUSIC U.S.A.: VOICE OF AMERICA—English Programme:

Today: 5.00 a.m. News. 5.15 U.N. in Action — On-the-Scene Coverage of the U.N. Proceedings. 6.00 News. 6.15 Repeat of 5.15. 7.00 News. 7.15 Press Opinion. U.S.A. 8.00 Report to Europe: News; Regional Feature U.S.-European Relations, 1960: Part 1. 9.00 Report to Africa: News; Regional Feature — Weekly Comment by VOA Africa Editor Richard Walton. 9.00 p.m. Report to South Asia: News; Regional Feature — Church Commentary. 9.45 News; News Analysis. 9.15 America This Week — A Survey of Current Happenings in the U.S. 9.30 News; News Analysis. 9.15 Report to Middle East; Regional Feature — to be announced. 9.00 News. 9.15 Report of 5.15. 7.00 Report of 5.15. 7.15 Listener's Log to be announced. 8.00 Report to Africa: News; Regional Feature — Report of 9.00. 8.30 America This Week — A Review of the Week's Happenings in the U.S. 8.45 World Roundup. 9.00 News. 9.15 Music U.S.A. (Popular) — Popular Music. 10.00 News. 10.15 Music U.S.A. (Jazz). 11.00 News; News Analysis. 11.15 Profile of an American. 11.45 Musical Chairs. 12.00 News; News Analysis. 12.30 America This Week.